

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty Pages

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1926—VOL. XVIII, NO. 124

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

LOOP HIGHWAY PROJECT PASSED BY COMMITTEE

Revised Bill Puts Responsibility Directly At Door of Mayor and City Council

92 FEET WIDE ARTERY NEW SPECIFICATION

Cost Placed at \$30,000,000 With 10 Per Cent Added to Tax Levy, Report Indicates

Considerably revised plans for a loop highway in downtown Boston, under which authority to decide when and where construction is to take place is vested in the Mayor of Boston, and permission to raise \$30,000,000 in 20-year bonds is given, were reported favorably today by the Legislature's Committee on Metropolitan Affairs and Municipal Finance.

The highway is to circle Boston's congested areas, from the Charles River Dam to the junction of Albany Street and Broadway.

In a poll of the committee today, 16 voted for the bill, one against, two reserved their rights, one declined to vote, and 10 have yet to vote. Sixteen votes, however, are enough to give the bill a favorable report.

To finance the highway, not only is \$30,000,000 to come from a bond issue, but 10 per cent must be raised for tax levy.

The committee came to its decision, a member said today, because in the past it has been unable to discover Mayor Nichols' exact views on the highway issue and this revised bill was framed in order to place the entire responsibility on his shoulders. Although it will be the Mayor's duty to decide between alternate routes and to order construction in the method of financing and in other matters, the consent of the city council is required.

According to the terms of the bill, the highway is to be built by the Boston board of street commissioners, and they are given authority to construct all or part of the highway as may be approved by the Mayor to be laid out, widened, relocated, and reconstructed, providing that within three years after the passage of the act he shall have approved some plan for a continuous highway, made up of connecting parts described in the bill.

Street 92 Feet Wide
It is specified that the street must be at least 92 feet wide, with suitable safety islands at street intersections.

Features of the present bill which were not in the previous bill include a provision for passage across land occupied at present by freight yards of the Boston & Maine Railroad, near the North Station, and the alternative of going by elevated ramp or tunnel from the vicinity of Fort Hill Square to Kneeland and Albany streets.

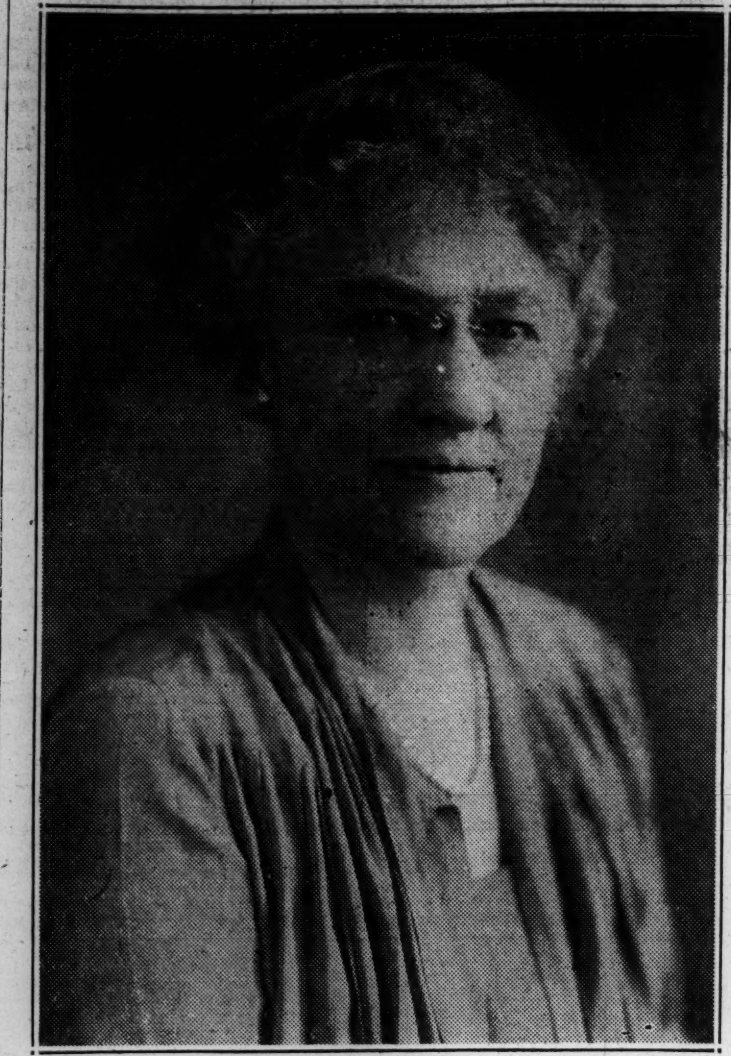
The route specified in the bill is as follows:
Starting at the Charles River Dam, passing over Leverett Street, and over land of the Boston & Maine Railroad to Causeway Street, along Merrimac Street to Haymarket Square or along Causeway Street and Beverly Street to Washington Street North or both routes, along the general line of Cooper, Stillman, and Ferry Streets, or along the general line of Cross Street or along the general line of Endicott, North Center and John Streets, to Commercial Street or by such other route between said points as the Mayor may approve; from Commercial Street along territory within 800 feet of Atlantic Avenue at State Street to Fort Hill Square; on the surface, by tunnel, or by elevated from Fort Hill Square ramp to the corner of Kneeland and Albany Streets; along Albany Street to Broadway, and between Curve Street and Broadway, rebuild bridges over the Boston & Albany Railroad and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; from Albany Street near Oak Street to a point near the intersection of Tremont Street and Broadway or to Columbus Avenue near Berkeley Street.

Other Changes
As adjuncts to the main highway described above, the mayor may order constructed any one or more of the following street improvements:
(1) A connection between the main highway and Haymarket Square, or between the main highway and the lower line of Cross Street, and Washington Street North, opposite Beverly Street, or both.
(2) A widening of Broad Street between the main highway and Atlantic Avenue.
(3) A new street between Fort Hill Square and the end of North Avenue or a widening of Oliver Street from Fort Hill Square to said end of North Avenue.
(4) Improvements to such streets in South Boston as would give adequate approach to Northern Avenue from Congress Street, Summer Street, and Dorchester Avenue.
(5) A causeway viaduct or elevated street from the end of Charles Street at Leverett Street over the property and tracks of the Boston & Maine Railroad and other private property to or near the intersection of Beverly and Causeway Streets.

At important intersections, the commissioners may take such additional property as may be required in their judgment for the convenient and suitable regulation of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. For the purpose of this act, remnants of parcels of land may be taken wherever in the judgment of the commissioners public interest so requires.

When the bill is reported in the Senate, it will probably be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and a report from that committee may be expected within a week or 10 days.

Next President-General of D. A. R.



MRS. ALFRED J. BROSSAU
Delegates to the D. A. R. Continental Congress at Washington Are Balloting on Officers, and For the First Time in Years There is But One Candidate For President-General, Mrs. Brosseau, Mrs. Charles White Nash, State Regent of New York, Having Withdrawn.

"Johnny Appleseed" Planted Peace and Apple Orchards

Memorial Planting at Chicago Honors Pioneer Horticulturist's Forty Years' Service—Traversed the Wilderness on Foot

CHICAGO, April 20 (Special Correspondence)—Celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of John Chapman, the "Johnny Appleseed" who devoted his life to planting fruit trees in the middle West, when it was a wilderness, representatives of 35 civic and educational organizations and hundreds of school children planted on Arbor Day a two-acre memorial apple orchard in the Thatcher Woods Cook County Forest Preserve here.

County officials, educators, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and others took part in a program of addresses and music, during which the grove of newly planted trees was presented to the county by Dr. Otto L. Schmidt, president of the Chicago Historical Society, on behalf of the co-operating organizations.

One of the 150 trees was set out by Mrs. Florence Ketchum Colbert, a descendant of William Brewster of the Mayflower, who planted the first apple tree in the colonies, soon after the landing of the Pilgrims. Mrs. Colbert represented the Chicago Federation of Women's Clubs, of which she is vice-president.

Among the guests was Mrs. Ada Chapman Atchison of St. Louis, whose grandfather, Richard Chapman, planted the first apple orchard in Illinois, and was a cousin of "Johnny Appleseed." Jens Jensen, landscape architect, chairman of the ceremonies, Dr. James Lattimore Harrod, lecturer for the Chicago Historical Society, and Dr. J. C. Blair, chief of the department of horticulture, University of Illinois, brought out significant facts of "Johnny Appleseed's" life and work.

John Chapman was born within sight of Bunker Hill during the American Revolution and when about 18 years old came on foot over the Indian trails with his younger brother to Pittsburgh Landing. Here for 12 years "Johnny Appleseed" kept open house for the pioneers streaming west, and here his orchards flourished.

Colbert represented the Chicago Federation of Women's Clubs, of which she is vice-president. Among the guests was Mrs. Ada Chapman Atchison of St. Louis, whose grandfather, Richard Chapman, planted the first apple orchard in Illinois, and was a cousin of "Johnny Appleseed." Jens Jensen, landscape architect, chairman of the ceremonies, Dr. James Lattimore Harrod, lecturer for the Chicago Historical Society, and Dr. J. C. Blair, chief of the department of horticulture, University of Illinois, brought out significant facts of "Johnny Appleseed's" life and work.

FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE ALLIANCE NOW ADVOCATED

Reich Industrialist's Plan Would Interlock Interests of Both Countries

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, April 22—A vast program for a Franco-German alliance has been submitted by a leading German industrialist and politician, Arnold Reebberg, who is now in Paris, and is reproduced with approval in the principal column of a foremost French newspaper. It will doubtless provoke considerable comment, for it is much more than a proposal of friendly relations, it is a proposal to interlock completely French and German interests.

When one remembers how recently the two countries were menacing each other, and for impossible not to apply the epithet "amazing" to the audacious plan which was propounded on the one side and accepted as a basis of discussion on the other with the utmost tranquillity. It is held that there must be an interweaving of French and German industrial concerns.

Potash Monopoly
M. Reebberg, who is a controlling influence in potash, has already realized an understanding by which French and German potash owners, who together hold a virtual monopoly, shall sell at agreed prices and divide foreign markets. He now wants further accords between the metallurgists of France and the coal owners of Germany. The demands of the chemical industry of the two countries should, within a year, construct an immense canal, which afterwards would be declared indissoluble for 30 years by the government.

If the industries cannot constitute a cartel the governments must interlock them, and an accord, France and Germany should unite their military forces, mutually guaranteeing frontiers against aggression by a third power. A superior headquarters staff would be composed of generals from both sides of the Rhine, which would have the right of inspection over French and German troops. Luxembourg would be comprised in the industrial alliance and Belgium both in the industrial and military alliance.

Scrapping the Treaty
One condition is that the Versailles Treaty, except for territorial delimitation, become obsolete, and it is already remarkably significant that the Matin should calmly print this condition without the slightest sign of disapproval. On the contrary, it says that, setting aside details, the general lines of such a convention find favor in the eyes of Frenchmen of great political influence. France should naturally evacuate the Rhine, which is now occupied, within a period of two years.

Regarding the Saar, a special treaty would be required. The Dawes plan would be maintained, but if the French and Germans hereafter find that the clauses can be changed with advantage they will agree to modify them. Danzig and the corridor of the Vistula would be politically surrendered to Germany, though Danzig would remain a free port for Poland. In exchange Memel would be put at the disposition of Poland. In Upper Silesia, a Polish-German industrial cartel would be constituted, thus obviating the necessity for an alteration of frontiers.

Poland can come into the Franco-German military alliance. France must consent to the incorporation of Austria into Germany, and in this case Czechoslovakia can also join the Franco-German alliance.

Moreover, the polemics about war responsibilities must cease. One gasps at the boldness of some of these suggestions, but apparently they are not found particularly startling by politicians. It cannot be denied that from economic, financial or pacific viewpoints the system has much to commend it, though, in spite of M. Reebberg's disclaimer, it is probable that Great Britain and Italy would consider such a Franco-German bloc inimical to their interests.

Obviously a realization of this comprehensive scheme is still distant, but its free discussion in the two countries surely indicates, in a noteworthy fashion, the trend of thought which is in an absolutely opposite direction to that of two years ago.

"Within the last few years a practice has grown up among city officials of preventing proposed public meetings in Boston which, because of their supposed purpose or their sponsors, have not met with official approval. We had assumed that when you became mayor this arbitrary interference with free speech and free assembly would cease. We have, therefore, been surprised and disturbed that, during your recent absence in New York City, other cases of interference with public meetings by city officials have occurred. "Nine of us who present this matter to you are doing so because of our special interest in common with the action of the city. We are, however, greatly interested in the maintenance of our constitutional right of free speech as a principle of orderly progress and are deeply concerned over the arbitrary actions of city officials. "We now appeal to you as the Mayor of Boston to place yourself on record as opposed to any further interference by city officials with the right of free speech and public assembly as guaranteed by the state and federal constitutions."

SENATE AGREES ON SETTLEMENT OF ITALY'S DEBT

Approved by 54-33 Vote—Final Action Held Up by Reconsideration

WASHINGTON, April 22 (P)—The Senate yesterday by a vote of 54 to 33 approved the agreement for settlement of the \$2,000,000,000 Italian war debt and then turned its attention to the negotiations for funding the \$4,000,000,000 French debt.

Opponents, however, having laid the basis for reconsideration of the Italian settlement, the agreement, already ratified by the House, will not be sent to the President, pending this action.

Thirteen Democrats joined with 41 Republicans in voting for the agreement, while nine Republicans and the one Farmer-Labor Senator joined with 23 Democrats in opposing it.

Roll Call on the Agreement

For ratification:
Republicans: Bingham, Butler, Cameron, Capper, Cummins, Coughlin, Curtis, Dale, Deneen, Edge, Ernst, Fernald, Fess, Gillett, Goff, Greene, Hale, Harrell, Jones of Washington, Keyes, McLean, McNary, Metcalf, Moses, Norbeck, Oddie, Pepper, Phipps, Pine, Reed of Pennsylvania, Robinson of Indiana, Sackett, Shortridge, Smoot, Stanford, Wadsworth, Warren, Watson, Wellor, Williams and Willis—41.

Democrats: Bayard, Broussard, Bruce, Copeland, Edwards, Ferris, Gerry, Glas, Jones of New Mexico, Kendrick, Kings, Ransdell and Reed of Missouri—13. Total 54.

Against ratification:
Republicans: Borah, Frasier, Gooding, Howell, Johnson, La Follette, Leonard, McMaster and Nye—9.

Democrats: Ashurst, Bleas, Bratton, Caraway, Dill, George, Harris, Harrison, Heflin, McKellar, Mayfield, Neely, Overman, Robinson of Arkansas, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Stephens, Swanson, Trammell, Tyson, Walsh and Wheeler—23.

Farmer-Labor: Shipstead 1. Total 33.

Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, one of the leading opponents of ratification, was recorded on the roll call as favoring it. This was because he changed his original vote of "nay" to "aye" so he would be in a position, under the rules, to move a reconsideration.

Pairs were announced as follows: Dupont, Republican, for, with Fletcher, Democrat, against; Underwood, Democrat, for, with Norris, Republican, against.

It was announced that if Daniel F. Steed (D.), Senator from Iowa, had been present, he would have voted for ratification, but no announcement was made with respect to the other absentees, McKinley, Means and Schall, Republicans, and Pittman, Democrat.

Consider French Debt

Announcement was made at the Treasury immediately after the Senate voted on the Italian agreement that the American Debt Commission would be convened "shortly" to begin negotiations with Ambassador Berenger of France. No date for this meeting was given, and it has not been made known whether it will be called before the Senate acts in reconsideration of the Italian debt. Secretary Mellon, chairman of the

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 3)

Gov. Brewster Is Sustained by the Maine Supreme Court

Executive's Vote in Council in Ouster of Sheriff Proceedings Held to Be Constitutional

AUGUSTA, Me., April 22 (Special)—In an advisory opinion handed to Gov. Ralph O. Brewster, with regard to the removal of Sheriff Henry F. Cummings of Kennebec County, five of the eight justices of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court sustain the Governor's contentions as to the amendment to the Constitution under which the removal was made and the equality of his action in voting with the Council. They are Scott Wilson, chief justice, and Warren C. Philbrook, John A. Morrill, Guy F. Sturgis and Norman L. Bassett, associate justices.

With regard to the amendment to the Constitution, giving the Governor and Council the authority to remove sheriffs, the opinion held that the form of the question by which the amendment was placed before the voters was no part of the amendment itself and that the amendment was regularly and properly adopted and is a part of the Constitution.

Governor's Action
In affirming the Governor's action in voting with the Council and thereby breaking a tie, the opinion says that "the framers of the amendment in proposing, and the people in adopting, must have intended that the Governor, on whom the Constitution expressly imposes the duty of seeing that the laws of the State are faithfully executed, and who receives his mandate directly from the people, should, at least, have an equal voice with his Council in determining whether there has been unfaithfulness or inefficiency in the case of sheriffs, whom the Governor must depend in a large degree for the faithful execution of the laws."

"If the Governor is not a part of this tribunal," continues the finding, "and only acts with the advice and consent of his Council, an adjudication of unfaithfulness and inefficiency is, in effect, not his, but that of the Council alone, unless he could be said to have a vote upon his findings. We cannot agree that such is the proper or intended construction of the language of the amendment."

With regard to the question as to the Governor's power of removal without further action by members of the Council, the opinion says:

Power of Governor
"After a finding of unfaithfulness or inefficiency, the amendment in absolute terms says: 'The Governor may remove such sheriff from office.' The very fact that by the terms of the amendment the advice and consent of the Council is expressly required for the appointment of the successor is a clear indication that by omitting it in relation to the act of removal, it was intended that the act of removal in such cases might be done by the Governor without the further advice of the Council."

We have no occasion to inquire why any particular formula was selected for ascertaining the will of the people as to the adoption of the amendment. We are not interpreting the resolve passed by the Legislature, but the amendment adopted by the people. Therefore, in accordance with the plain terms of the amendment we answer the third question in the affirmative.

A dissenting opinion, signed by L. B. Deasy and Charles P. Barnes, associate justices, declared that the Governor, not being a part of the Council, had no authority to vote with it, either to break or make a tie, or otherwise.

Charles J. Dunn, associate justice, declined to render an opinion, holding that the law "is a solemn occasion."

NEW YORK DRYS DETERMINED

UTICA, N. Y., April 22 (Special)—The drys of this State will devote their attention at the next election to the election of dry candidates. Arthur J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, told the Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its temperance anniversary here, in reiteration of a previous announcement.

CHICAGO MAYOR DEFENDS POLICE WORK FOR CITY

Objects to Charge of Mr. Olson That Enforcement Had No Chance There

BREWSTER'S CLOSING HE DECLARES, BY HIS MEN

Federal Officer Lax, He Alleges, Until He Told Him He'd Seek Help in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 22—William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, Ill., appeared before the special Senate committee conducting a hearing on prohibition and declared his purpose to be the indication of the great city of Chicago.

He had not completed his testimony when the committee recessed for the day. He announced that he would continue his remarks the following day.

Up to adjournment, Mayor Dever's statements had consisted mostly of an attack upon what he claimed were charges against his administration made by Edwin A. Olson, United States attorney, Chicago.

Mr. Olson had appeared before the committee several days previous to a dry witness. Mr. Dever appeared on wet time. He stated, however, that he was not a witness for "either wets or drys."

Both sides had exhausted their original 24 hours of hearing time when the committee recessed. There remained a three-hour extension to each that the committee had agreed upon at an executive conference.

Hearing's End in Sight
J. W. Harrell (R.), Senator from Oklahoma, chairman, announced at the close of the day's proceedings that the committee proposed completing the hearing by the end of the week. Dever's testimony was the request of Senator Harrell.

Mayor Dever began by referring to Mr. Olson's statements.

"Have you read Mr. Olson's testimony?" Senator Harrell asked him. "Don't believe you will find anything there that is derogatory."

"Well, I gathered so from what I read in the papers, extracts from the speech, and they were false, and what was to be expected from this source," replied Mr. Dever. "This is the second time that a derogatory statement has appeared before Senate committees in efforts to malign Chicago and I want to vindicate that great city."

Senator Harrell and Senator Reed then read excerpts from the Olson statement. "I thought it was a nothing improper had been spoken and the latter to substantiate Mayor Dever's accusation."

"Well, which is to be believed?" Mayor Dever asked. "Now regardless of what he said, let me answer these false charges."

"If you don't know anything about the statement how can you know it is false?" asked Senator Gillett. Mayor Dever told the committee that he had no objection to the people of Chicago had determined to clean up the city.

Chosen to Clean Up City
"I was chosen by a large majority because of my greater experience in public service," Mr. Dever said. "My able opponent was a young man and not as well known. I was elected by a nonpartisan vote. When I was made mayor, I chose for chief of police a man who had a great record as a policeman. I neither asked nor knew what party he belonged to."

"We found that there were 15,000 to 20,000 places selling liquor. I called in judges, the district attorney and county officials in an effort to clean up conditions. I also called in Mr. Olson. I told him 'Your office hasn't done a lick' and asked for his cooperation."

Mr. Olson did not respond as I thought he ought to. He was evasive. So I said, 'Very well, Mr. Olson, I shall go to Washington. I will put this matter up to President Coolidge.' Instantly he responded. He assured me of his help. He isn't a bad man. I make no charges against him. He is just the victim of political circumstances."

Mr. Olson said that the federal authorities closed 15 outlaw breweries. The Chicago police closed them up. When I took office we found that 60 per cent of the Chicago police were in the liquor business. We called in 11 captains and told them either resign or we will file charges against you. Every one resigned."

"I have the press a statement one morning that, regardless of what I thought about prohibition, I intended to enforce it, and the very next day these breweries were closed. They were closed by the Chicago Police Department and they were padlocked by the federal authorities on the evidence secured by us. Everything accomplished in that office was done by the Chicago Police Department, yet they come down here and tell what they did."

Not Interested in Fight
Senator Harrell: "We are not interested in this fight. We want to know if the law is being enforced or is enforceable?"

Mr. Dever: "I have a letter here from an assistant of Mr. Olson, who tries cases while he is out making speeches."

Senator Gillett: "I don't see how we can receive that letter. Senator Reed has objected to allowing sworn statements being accepted."

Senator Harrell: "What you are trying to show, here is that while he is claiming credit for enforcing the law, you were doing so."

Mayor Dever: "Not at all."

Senator Harrell: "Here is a letter which proposes to contradict Mr. Olson by a person he has made no charges against."

Mayor Dever: "Well, I won't press the matter. This letter commends

Spreading Their Sails Again in Public Garden Lagoon



WHEATER
in the
GROCERY STORE
or in the
SUN ROOM
the
BARREL
is
always useful
For Proof
See
Tomorrow's
MONITOR
Household Page

the chief of police of Chicago for his work the very morning he appeared here.

Senator Harrell: "All right, but he did that himself in his statement here to us. He said the chief was doing good work."

Both Sides Tell Time
Senator Harrell, chairman, announced that the committee in executive session had determined to grant each side three additional hours. The extra time was allowed the drys upon the completion of the time remaining to their credit of the original 24 hours. The wets were not given credit for the two hours remaining to them of their original time.

Senator Reed at once raised objection to the decision. He was not present at the executive session. He claimed that the wets were the losers of two hours' time by the ruling. Senator Harrell answered that the wets had announced that they had completed their case and that therefore the committee had decided they had waived their right to the time.

Senator Gillett substantiated Mr. Harrell's remarks, adding that while he could not be placed with either side he did feel that Mr. Reed had taken up much of the time of the drys by his cross-examination.

"Well, I am also on no side," Senator Reed shot back, and then when the crowd broke out in laughter he added, "only a fanatic or fool would consider me so. I am in the middle so much so that a fanatic or fool would place me on one side or the other. I am here to obtain information and I insist that not one of my questions but was germane to the question before us and was necessary."

Mr. Codman to Be Last Speaker
Senator Harrell closed the matter by announcing that the decision of a majority of the committee would

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S., member of the Board of Lecturers of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, Essex Street, 8 p. m.
Republican banquet, auspices of the Republican State Committee, Symphony Hall, 6:30.
Motion picture, "The Traveller of Grepon," by Willard Helburn, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 8.
Address on "Russia," by the Rev. Thomas Van Ness, Leyden Congregational Church, Brookline, 8.
Meeting of the League of Nations, Ebenezer Baptist Church, dinner, 6:30.
Meeting of National Association of Cost Accountants, Chamber of Commerce, dinner, 6.
Dinner in honor of Albert C. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, Boston City Club, 6.
Illustrated lecture on the Army Cavalry School at Fort Riley by Col. Charles A. Roney, Brookline Post of the American Legion, 8.
Dinner in honor of Lawrence Sterner, English author and actor; address, "The Art of Acting," by Lawrence Sterner, Women's City Club of Boston, 6:30.

Castle Square—Able's Irish Rose, 8:15.
Copley—Andrew Takes a Wife, 8:15.
Hollis—Seventh Heaven, 8:15.
Keith—Vaudeville, 8:15.
Plymouth—William Hodge in "The Judge's Husband," 8:15.
Repertory—"The Wild Duck," 8:15.

Photoplays
Majestic—"The Big Parade," 2:15, 8:15.
Colonial—"Ben Hur," 2:15, 8:15.
EXTRA
Illustrated talk on "Wild Flowers," by Col. Philip A. Moore, Women's City Club, Pilgrim Hall, 8:30.
Opera in two acts, "The Japanese Girl," by Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, Hotel Vendome, 8.
Twelfth general spring exhibition of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members of the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, continues through May 28.

Music
Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.25; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Announces
A Free Lecture on
Christian Science
By RICHARD J. DAVIS, C. S., of Chicago, Ill.
Member of the Board of Lecturers of This Church

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TO SEATTLE AND TACOMA

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

- (1) What town elected only women recently?
- (2) Can international law be codified?
- (3) What is the difference between speaking and lecturing?
- (4) How did a famous conductor rebuke late-comers to concerts?
- (5) What super-thriller is the visitor denied in Los Angeles?
- (6) What is the only English word composed entirely of loop letters?

stand. Julian Codman of Massachusetts, in charge of the wet case, asked permission to make the final argument, and without protest from the drys was so authorized.
Edwin C. Winchell, superintendent of the National Temperance Bureau, federating the legislative work of the International Order of Good Templars, the Flying Squadron Foundation, the Committee on Promotion of Temperance Legislation in Congress, and the Association in Support of National Prohibition addressed the Senate Committee.

"It is common knowledge by every student of the history of the temperance movement in America that the liquor traffic, as such, has a record of law violations from its very beginning in this country," Mr. Winchell said. "And now the friends of this traffic want us to believe that after being beaten in a fair contest, in strict constitutional fashion, it will allow its laws as the people may allow it to dictate."

"The American people will fly squarely in the face of all their past experience with the liquor traffic if they trust such protestations of the defeated beer interests of our nation."

Notes Decided Improvement
"No one will contend that there has been anything approximating 100 per cent enforcement of the law, but it is believed that during the past year there has been a decided improvement, with excellent prospects for still greater effectiveness as the new organization is developed and men and equipment are added in the various units charged with enforcement, as they may be needed, and such strengthening provisions in the law are enacted as past experience has justified the enforcement administration in asking."

"I call no names and impugn no motives. I have simply stated generally accepted facts relative to the major portions of the old liquor trade, and I recognize also that many upright and well-meaning citizens, greatly deploring serious situations that exist in some sections today, seem momentarily to have forgotten the liquor traffic as we everywhere knew it through many years, and have hailed the beer and wine tender of our opponents as a panacea for these present ills."

No Aid From Wets
"I call attention, however, to the situation of the overwhelming majority—if not the entire body—of those who clamor for weakening modifications or repeal. They have lent no aid through all the years in their effort to solve this important difficult problem. Many have been hostile to every advance step proposed in its progress. Many have encouraged law violations and have fomented opposition to the policy and the law, and have shown neither respect for it nor any desire for its enforcement."

"Certainly the demands of those who fought against the adoption of the prevailing policy and who have been engaged in efforts to defeat the operation of the law and who have sought to discredit it and nullify and repeal it, should have less weight."

Make Better Lemon Pies
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MRS. SIMONSON'S
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Senator Harrell interposed objection: "I object to this bull-ragging of the witness," he exclaimed. "You are impugning the testimony of this witness."

Denies Bull-Ragging Witness
"I am not bull-ragging this witness. I am a great deal more courteous to him than you are to me," Mr. Reed answered.
"I want to know from you," he continued, addressing Mr. Dinwiddie, "whether the Anti-Saloon League did not single out men who were against prohibition and attempt to defeat them in favor of other men, regardless of the political affiliations of both men?"

"That was the policy when I was with the League. I think it still is," was Mr. Dinwiddie's reply.
"You said it was the same crowd that are now back of this legislation opposed to prohibition?"
"Yes, and they are."

"Would you say then that the millions and millions of people of this country who once voted for prohibition and are now for modification are these wicked liquor traffic interests?"
"No, and I did not say that."

"Don't you think it far worse to have exist, as it does now, a condition where tens of thousands of stills are making poisonous liquor, than to have a mild type we made and not sold?"
"If that condition exists it is a most deplorable situation that challenges the attention of the nation."

Insists on Answer
"You don't answer my question."
"I do, and further I want to say that making the Government a partner to a crime would not remedy the situation."

"I don't think," put in Senator Harrell, "that this witness should have to choose between two evil conditions."

"You simply won't answer my question," said Mr. Reed to the witness. "Now do you know of any other way to build up an appetite for liquor than by having over 1,700,000 stills operating in the homes of the people?"

"Having the Government go into the business of selling liquor?" said Mr. Dinwiddie.

"If beer was authorized, do you think these 1,700,000 stills would disappear?" asked Senator Gillett.

Mr. Dinwiddie: "No, I do not."
Senator Reed: "Don't you think it would help minimize bootlegging?"
Mr. Dinwiddie: "No, I don't. And further, I don't believe anyone knows that there are 1,700,000 stills in the country."

Senator Reed: "Well, don't you know that there are hipflasks sold?"

Offers No Solution
"The adoption would not solve these problems—it would aggravate the situation and retard the honest effort to enforce the law which the American people have demanded and which many of us now believe is at last under way."

"How much has this National Temperance Bureau collected?" asked Mr. Reed.

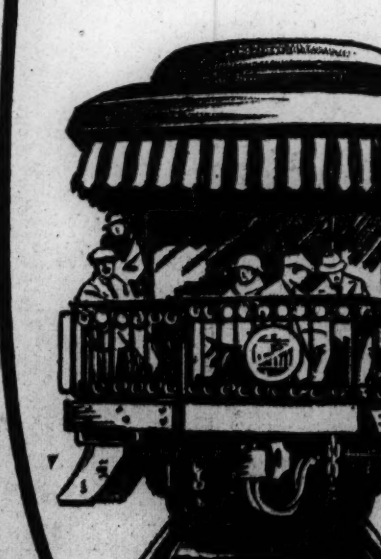
"About \$15,000 to \$18,000 last year," replied Mr. Dinwiddie.
"Who fixes your salary?"
"Officers of the bureau."

"What are you getting now?"
"About \$600 a month."

"Then for 27 years you have been making a living out of this business?"
"Yes, and I gave up a good business career and connection to take up this work."

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CO-ORDINATION WORK IN EMERGENCIES URGED
Co-ordination of the police and fire department, the army, the navy, state officials and city officials as a means of preparedness to cope with any emergency that may arise was explained by Henry M. Baker, a national director of the relief commission of the American Red Cross to about 50 members and guests of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter at a luncheon meeting at the Chamber of Commerce today.

A. C. Ratschky, chairman of the chapter, presided and introduced the speaker who developed his plan on the experiences he has had in the administration of more than \$7,000,000 in relief funds, the rebuilding of 128 communities and the rehabilitation of more than 180,000 persons.

The plan presented by Mr. Baker is similar in many respects to that recently debated by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and looks to the elimination of confusion in administering of rescue work.

Prohibition Builds Roads
"Prohibition has built good roads in the coal mining country that otherwise would never have been built," the witness declared. "The arrests for drunkenness have increased but not out of proportion to other arrests. Before prohibition a man was never arrested for drunkenness."

"Now it is a legal as well as a moral offense and men are arrested for drunkenness. I don't say that whisky is neither drunk or sold in my country, but conditions have vastly improved."

"How old were you when you began selling liquor?" asked Mr. Reed.
"I am sorry to say, when I was eight years old, for a blind tiger," admitted Mr. Murphy.

"You say that the church and the law saved you?"
"Yes, the strength of the Lord."

Mr. Murphy had informed the committee that before prohibition came to West Virginia, where he worked, he had been employed as a barkeeper.

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SUGAR SUPPLIES TO BE CUT DOWN

London Paper Charges International Speculators Plan Increasing Cost

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 22—International sugar speculators by cutting off supplies at the source, according to the Daily Herald, are preparing to increase the cost of this commodity to British and American housewives and candy manufacturers. The consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom is \$3.2 pounds per capita annually. "The British planters of tea and rubber, in league with the financiers and middlemen at home," says the Herald, "have cut down the growth of the commodities in their control; so Uncle Sam is going to retort with a reduction of the growth of sugar under his control."
Of 2,121,321 tons of raw and refined sugar imported into the United Kingdom in 1925, by far the largest proportion came from Cuba and San Domingo and is controlled by American capital. The paper says that two powerful international banking groups in New York this year negotiated with the Cuban sugar trust to "discourage overproduction and to prevent price depression or fluctuation by buying and holding large stocks of sugar when prices are below the cost of production."
Beet sugar is not likely to help the consumer, it is said, unless the sources of the cane sugar supply are increased in the British West Indies or in Java. The British sugar experts, Willet and Gray, estimate the world's production of beet sugar this year at 8,387,000 tons, or half that of cane sugar.

AMERICAN METHODS APPROVED BY LABOR

British Delegate Reports on Visit to United States

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 22—The report by William Mosses, formerly general secretary of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, and one of the British Labor representatives, received here today by the Daily Mail, is published here today.

It dwells upon the attractions the United States offers to the worker, and attributes them chiefly to the facts that in America "everything that mechanical ingenuity can devise" is used to ease the human factor in industry, that the "job is brought to the man instead of the man going to the job," that piece work prevails and that as a rule the American worker is "free from the abominable doctrine of class consciousness and class hatred."

In this connection, Sir Douglas Hogg, the attorney-general, said that Americans have "found out the right method of increasing production and reducing costs, and by doing so have encouraged in the home market an increasing demand for goods which has enabled them to extend the principle of mass production, and thereby lower the costs and capture the foreign market."

EXCHANGE WEAKNESS LAID TO M. BRIAND

PARIS, April 22 (AP)—The weakness of French exchange has been much discussed during the last few days in political circles, particularly among the leaders of the Radical-Socialist majority in the Chamber of Deputies, who show a disposition to throw part of the responsibility on the Government. This has revived reports that the Radicals and Socialists are getting ready to move against the Premier, Aristide Briand, with the object of setting up another Cabinet under Edouard Herriot, the Radical chief.
It is expected the issue will come up only after the Chamber reconvenes in June, the present session being devoted exclusively to the

voting of the budget, after which most of the deputies and senators will go to their respective departments to attend the meetings of the general departmental councils. The decline of the franc is still attributed in financial circles to selling for Italian and Belgian accounts, and it is expected the situation will improve as soon as this movement ends.

QUAKERS CARRY AID TO REFUGEES

British and American Societies Engaged in Ministering to Macedonians

By Special Cable
SOFIA, April 22—Representatives of the Quakers in America and the Society of Friends in England, who have taken up the problem of feeding the Macedonian refugees, have just arrived here and have given The Christian Science Monitor representative a distressing picture of the condition of the exiles. Elsie Lange, who was the representative of the American Quakers during the relief work in Germany, said that during the trip through the refugee area with her colleague, Miss Nancy Brunton, she saw in Philippopolis 27 families crowded in a big hut; in another city she saw 15 families living in one large room.

Miss Lange and Miss Brunton saw the refugee population in a tour of 40 cities and villages on their way here. "The successful handling of the refugee problem by the Government is absolutely impossible," said the former. "With the best wishes in the world, the Government has not funds to carry out a comprehensive plan of relief and rehabilitation. The Government has already done all it could do. It has distributed land among the refugees, but they lack implements and animals and cannot cultivate the soil."

"We are convinced that the Reparations Commission ought to grant Bulgaria a moratorium of at least two years, pending the solution of the grave refugee problem. Two years is a sufficient period to enable the Government to make the refugees a productive element of society. Reparations can wait, pending a solution of this pressing problem. Bulgaria is not so poor as it is made out. She must have funds in large quantities from abroad. Foreign loans are inevitable."

"We have studied the refugees for the purpose of beginning a comprehensive feeding scheme," continued Miss Lange. "We will furnish one meal a day to 1000 children; the nursing mother's regimen will also include two meat meals a week of thick, nourishing soup."

"Our aim is to save lives. The American Quakers and the English Friends are acting jointly in this campaign."

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 22—In order to help Bulgaria deal with the grave problem of the refugees, the Near and Middle East associations have issued an appeal urging "that the solution of this problem is crucial, both from a humanitarian and political standpoint and it can only be found in the issue of a loan to Bulgaria. It is understood that the Reparations Commission would not object to such a loan, which might be raised on an international basis as was done in the case of Austria and Hungary, or possibly by Bulgaria in the London market on her own credit."

The appeal bears the signatures of Capt. E. N. Bennett, Sir Graham Bower, the Dowager Lady Boyle, Mrs. L. Cobham, Capt. C. F. Dixon Johnson, Sir John Foster Fraser, Dr. Ernest H. Griffin, Sir John Prescott Hewett, and Archdeacon Beresford Potter.

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PILGRIMAGE MAY BE CANCELED

Wahabis Object to Traditional Ceremonies Performed in Hejaz

By Special Cable
CAIRO, April 22—The Egyptian Government has received from its representative in Hejaz a report stating that the Wahabi Government objects to the traditional ceremonies which the escort of the Egyptian mahmal—holy carpet—customarily holds in Hejaz during the pilgrimage. The band which accompanies the mahmal must stay at Jiddah, while the holy carpet must be sent from Jiddah to the Kaaba at Mecca in packages and without ceremony, while the ceremony usually held

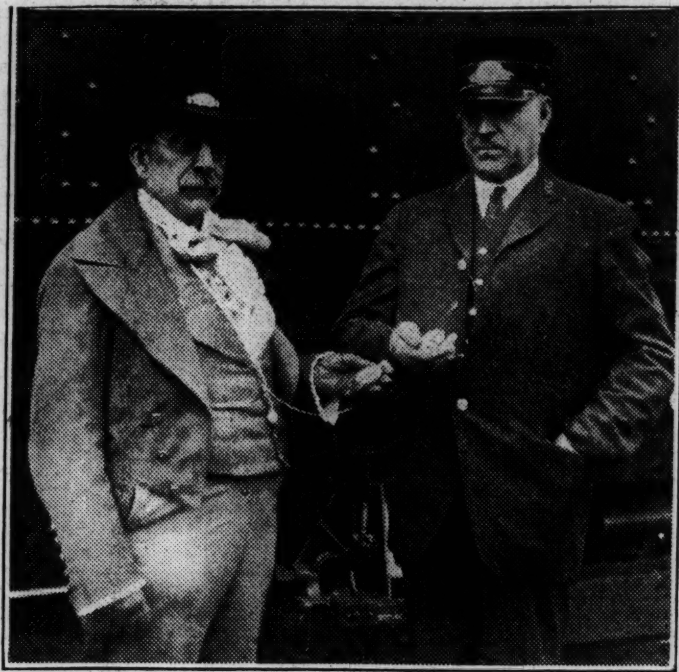
when the carpet arrives in Mecca must be absolutely prohibited.

The Wahabi government also objects to the Egyptian escort of the mahmal entering Hejaz armed, and proposes to disarm the force on its arrival at Jiddah. These objections are due to the Wahabis' teachings which preclude the holding of showy ceremonies in holy cities.

Egypt's Premier immediately laid this report before King Fuad, and it is feared that unless the Wahabis yield, the Egyptian Government will cancel the pilgrimage, for which all the necessary preparations have already been made and 12,000 Egyptians are ready to start. Egypt has not had a proper pilgrimage for the last three years owing to the disputes with ex-King Hussein, which involved the mahmal's recall in 1923.

It now looks likely that the pilgrimage from the Near and Middle East will be a failure, for the Persian Government has already forbidden its subjects to participate, while Iraq and Palestine are still undecided, pending fuller information of King Ibn Saud's intentions.

'A-l-l A-b-o-a-r-d' 100 Years Ago and Now



Six O'clock is Still Six O'clock, But the Conductors' Costumes Have Changed. For instance, One Does Not See the "Silk Topper" on the Conductors of Today. Neither Does One See the Ruffled Cuffs. This Picture Shows a New York Central Railroad Conductor of 1926 and the "Upfurn" of a Conductor on the Same Road a Century Ago.

LEGALIZED BETTING DEFEATED IN LONDON

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 22—The House of Commons, by 126 to 99 votes, has refused a first reading to a bill presented by Arthur N. Dixey, Conservative member for Penrith, to legalize betting in Great Britain. This decision—taken as it was in a comparatively empty house—is not regarded here as a decision against a tax on betting, which it is understood will be included in the coming British budget.

It shows nevertheless that Winston Churchill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, must so draft his proposals so as to avoid in any way legalizing betting. In this connection the Westminster Gazette expresses a view widely held in declaring that what is wanted is not fresh taxation but economy to render additional imposts unnecessary.

SIX TANKER SHIPS ORDERED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 22—Considerable satisfaction is expressed at the orders placed by the British Tanker Company for six tanker ships. These are all about 10,000 tons, and are to be motor driven. The orders have been distributed among four different shipyards. This company during the last five years has taken delivery for no less than 362,000 tons from British yards.

A U Q U A T R I E M E



Cushions for Summer of Gay Chintzes, Linens and Toiles

Cushions of silk or velvet, however admirable in themselves and in their season, become . . . shall one say? . . . anachronistic in summer. For the verandah, the garden, the country house living room, bright chintz, hand-blocked linen and toile cushions are far more appropriate and more chic. And they may be as various in color and design as one could wish for any setting. Au Quatrieme has seen to that! They are down cushions, of course, covered with our own special Chintz Room materials, not to be found elsewhere. And because we are able to use ends and short pieces, the prices are moderate indeed.

Among them one will find cushions of those delightful Fortuny printed muslins in Renaissance designs, that so amusingly counterfeit old damask, and that are such a find for the Spanish or Italian country house. Hosts of French and English chintzes, percales and hand-blocked linens in all the brightly flowered and chinoiserie patterns that belong especially to porch and garden. Belgian linens in their cool checks and stripes, in unusual blues and mauves and amaranth reds. Fresh sprigged checked ginghams with crisp pleated ruffles. All the bold

Martine linens in the fashionable modernist manner . . . in special cylindrical and oval shapes, or made double to hang over a chair back . . . taped or fringed. And very beautiful and unusual cushions of needlework panels . . . reproductions of Jacobean crewel work . . . mounted on linen and interestingly taped in contrasting color. They are to be had in a charming mauve-blue, rose and green, and are a real trouvaille for English country houses. Most of these cushions range from \$4 to \$12. The crewel work examples are \$20.

Fourth Floor, Old Building

JOHN WANAMAKER

BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK



Hayward, Calif.
Special Correspondence
LAST summer, during a severe drought, a man entered the Farm Bureau office, a farm service institution maintained by the department of agriculture of the University of California.

"I've just read an account concerning the severe losses by poultrymen in this district because of lack of green feed and I've come to help them out," he announced.

"We certainly need assistance," replied the farm advisor. "Our poultrymen are without succulent green feed. They have no water to irrigate their kale patches, so green feed is scarce. What there is of it is so hard and dry that chickens all but refuse to eat it."

"That's what I read," agreed the man. "That's where I come in. I can furnish tender greens to all those poultrymen!" So he told of his plan.

He had a large farm on low, level, fertile ground where he raised alfalfa. The alfalfa hay was sold to dairies close at hand. His well, nearly 1000 feet deep, supplied irrigation water in such quantities that the drought had not affected his crops. With the aid of the farm advisor he figured, very conservatively, his net return on each acre of alfalfa and offered it at that price to the poultrymen, who eagerly accepted.

Egg production immediately increased and a better condition of the flocks was apparent. Alfalfa, it was found, equaled, if it did not surpass, kale as a green feed.

When the drought ended and the poultrymen were once more able to raise their feed, they were reluctant to do so because of the splendid results obtained with alfalfa.

The alfalfa grower, for his part, found that he could operate his ranch with less labor and less chance of loss by fluctuating markets through this new disposal of

his product. When he was approached by representatives of the poultrymen, he heartily consented to continue the agreement.

And so it goes—the poultrymen have more time to enjoy life because they know that their supply is constant—the alfalfa grower because he has aided his fellow-men and unwittingly placed his business on a firmer basis.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Special Correspondence
A LITTLE girl is paid 10 cents by her father each time she performs a certain task. From the start she expressed the desire to use this money to give happiness to other children. With that purpose in view the dimes are placed in a bank, it being her intention to spend them during the next holiday season, so that a group of little folks who have neither parents nor homes may have a good time.

This is the child's own idea and she is experiencing much joy in saving the money and anticipating its giving.

TEXTILE MILLS CURTAIL
SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 22 (AP)—Spartanburg County textile mills will curtail operations from 25 to 33 per cent within the next few weeks. While manufacturers say no agreement had been entered into for curtailment, they had been advised by selling agents to operate plants only to fill orders.

WAGE PROPOSALS CONSIDERED BY COAL OWNERS AND MINERS

British Efforts to Reach a Settlement of Dispute Continue, and Prospect Brightens—Share Quotations Show an Upward Tendency

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 22—Coal owners and miners' representatives today are once more sitting here together. They are discussing the draft wages agreement drawn up by owners to replace that which terminates on May 1. This draft represents what the owners consider the coal industry can pay without any Government subsidy. It is exceedingly complicated, and the rates and conditions it suggests vary from district to district and from seam to seam.

Its main proposal is to abolish the existing 33-1/3 per cent increase upon pre-war wages made in 1924, and substitute a sliding and much lower scale. It will be remembered that the British taxpayers found £21,000,000 to maintain this flat rate increase for nine months since last August. The owners' scheme is based upon the supposition that the Government

subsidy ceases altogether, and it claims to show that it more than absorbs all the profit in several districts.

An alternative and much more favorable wage scheme is also offered to the miners by the owners upon the supposition that the working day is increased from seven to eight hours. The men will not accept either of these schemes as they stand and the next stage is, therefore, to be a joint meeting between the owners, the men and the government to see what contribution can be obtained from Stanley Baldwin, the Premier.

The fact that both sides have at last got down to business and are discussing the details amicably together is regarded as a hopeful sign. Coal share quotations here thus show an upward tendency today.

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Zitkala-Sa Brings Indians' Needs Before Women's Forum

Head of National Council of American Indians Speaks of Acts of Congress in Rhythm of Hiawatha—
Icelandic Costumes and Customs Differ

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, April 22.—A woman's forum, conducted at the Woman's World's Fair here, is helping promote understanding among women of different races and groups. A Sioux Indian, who is also a club woman, a college graduate, and the head of a national organization, held the close attention of a large feminine audience gathered in the informal auditorium here while she put before them the problems confronting the American Indian today.

As Zitkala-Sa, as she is called in the Sioux tongue, stepped up to the platform in the historic costume of her tribe, with a yoke of blue beads on her leather dress, handsomely beaded moccasins, straight black hair, combed Indian fashion in two long braids, she appeared like a character in a pageant. A few moments later, she was speaking in her own clear, powerful English, she was just Mrs. Gertrude Bonnin, president of the National Council of Indians, who represents her people's interest at the national capital.

The Rhythm of Hiawatha
Although her voice had the rhythm of Hiawatha, her words told of congressional committees and sub-committees, of bills and of bureaus—all the technical aspects of a problem which she seeks to solve by legal and governmental procedure. Mrs. Bonnin spoke under the auspices of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Bonnin blamed a bureaucratic system for injustice and lack of liberty, which she declares holds back the Indian tribes today. "Why are we here talking about this tragedy?" she asked, and answered herself. "To change it, to help the smallest people in this country lay claim to their rights."

Club women who heard Mrs. Bonnin's strong appeal saw in her just one more example of woman's progress. Mrs. Bonnin was elected president of the recently organized National Council of American Indians by an assembly in which men were in the majority, and remains in Washington with her husband to watch the interests of her race in Congress. She is a member of the League of American Pen Women and her writings have appeared in the highest type of American magazines.

Chippewa Indians' Readwork

Chippewa Indians are also represented at the Woman's Exposition. Three Chippewa women, dressed in modern American clothes, as is the custom of their tribe's women at present, sit quietly in their booth making beaded necklaces, a traditional art of their people. These adornments they intend to sell in order to raise funds for missions, for they are active in church work. Their exhibit is sponsored by the Rt. Rev. G. G. Bennett, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Duluth. Mr. Bennett is a brother of Miss Helen M. Bennett, managing director of the fair, and shares the General Federation's deep interest in the welfare of the American Indian.

Recent gains of the General Federation were reported by Miss Jessie Spafford, director for Illinois, who gave an extemporaneous talk in the absence of Mrs. John T. Sherman, president. Since last January, 2000 new clubs have affiliated with the national organization of women, she said. Illinois' 60 new clubs have come into the league chiefly from rural districts, Miss Spafford reported. "Little Egypt," the extreme southern part of the State, being well represented. Miss Spafford attributed recent gains of the federation to Mrs. Sherman's leadership. The forum program, arranged by Miss Bertha Iles, a teacher, was dramatic art, intended to appeal to the widest variety of interests. That it does is apparent from the types of women one sees in the audience, a true cross-section of middle western life.

Speakers on Forum Program

Among speakers on the program are an outstanding woman newspaper reporter, a girl, a noted singer, numerous prominent clubwomen, musicians, including Mrs. Edward MacDowell, who appeared earlier in the week; women of all the foreign nationalities exhibiting, and representatives of various races. Several talks alternate with music and pageantry through the afternoon and evening, and each session is different.

As the week advances, new points of interest appear. In Iceland's booth two native Icelandic women, one a visitor to this country for a short period, sit at the spinning wheel to show American women how wool is carded and made ready for knitting. Mrs. Valgerdur Helgason, who has not yet mastered English, wears her own picturesque costume, that of the Icelandic woman dressed

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for church. Mrs. S. Henneson, her companion, wears the Icelandic woman's everyday dress, a simple costume of brown, with a knitted scarf. Here are seen American women of fashion, pausing to hear Mrs. Henneson tell all about the process so familiar to women of her land, while they note with surprise the charts telling of political progress made by this advanced group of feminists.

One exhibit in a far corner of the exposition palace has an especial appeal for children. It is Mrs. Medill McCormick's cow, Rock River Johanna Villetta, who chews her cud with an air of rustic contentment and occasionally lies down to rest in complete disregard of curious visitors. Mrs. McCormick, one of the directors of the fair, calls herself a professional politician, having followed the footsteps of her father, Mark Hanna, but she also lays claim to the title of agriculturalist, being the owner of a large Illinois farm.

NEWSPAPERS SEEKING SPECIAL POSTAL RATE

Publishers Hope for Early Action by Congress

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—A special bundle rate for newspapers, which would make it possible to have them moved by mail at a moderate charge, with a profit for the Government, was laid before the annual meeting of the American Newspaper Publishers Association by the postal committee of the association. This rate, which the committee hopes to get before Congress in the present session, would be added to a proposed schedule of second-class rates, which otherwise provides for a return to the rates existing in 1920. The bundle rate was tentatively set at 30c per 100 pounds in the first postal zone, a radius of 50 miles of the shipper, and 40c within the second zone, or 150 mile radius. The committee stated that the Post Office Department would pay the railroads 11.82c per hundredweight

"JOHNNY APPLESEED" PLANTED PEACE AND APPLE ORCHARDS

(Continued from Page 1)

chard became the wonder of the wilderness.

About this time he began to develop the hobby which grew into his big life work. Visiting the Pennsylvania Dutch settlements, he would get the apples from the cider presses, wash and sort them, and sewing them into small bags would give to each traveler one of these precious deerskin bags to carry westward. Some of the tiny bags are still treasured by descendants of those pioneers.

Forty Years' Service

Word came back, however, that many of the trees were not doing well, or that with all the work there was to accomplish the seeds had not been planted; so the "Applesseed Man," as by then he was generally called, gave away his homestead to a woman and her children, and journeying down the Ohio River began his 40 years of volunteer service among the people of the wilderness. In the state of Ohio he started four nurseries, near the present sites of Ashland, Mansfield, Salem, and Delaware. Three of these cities have built monuments to him in memory. In Ohio, Indiana, and parts of Illinois he became a familiar and beloved figure to settlement and isolated cabin. In all, he established over 30 nurseries, and gave personal assistance to more than 500 settlers in laying out and planting their orchards. An early writer said of him: "His work gave permanence to many a rude cabin, and when the trees he had planted burst into bloom their fragrance recalled the old home back east to many a settler."

Walked Thousands of Miles

During these years "Johnny Applesseed" walked thousands of miles. He carried a gun, a knife, a hatchet, and a bag of seeds. He was a pioneer in many ways.

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Head Girl Scout Council

In the first zone, which would leave an approximate profit of 150 per cent. The publishers, under this system, would load the newspapers on the cars, and the agent would deliver them. Figures from the postal department were presented to show that the three-foot unit, used as a basis of comparison, which carries an average of 1500 pounds of papers, costs the post office \$15.75, paid to railroads, for a 50-mile haul seven days a week. The average charge for the same weight and haulage by the post office to newspapers is \$2.86. It was pointed out that the publishers have diverted from the mails all bundles to dealers, except where other carriers were not available. Under the new rates, the postal committee of the association said it would pledge a return of millions of pounds of newspapers annually to the mails.

The report also urges that the Postal Department make use of 500,000 miles of hard roads with their extra carriers to aid the movement of the mails, which it was believed would lessen postal shipping costs and expedite service for short hauls.

MR. WILLARD HEADS JOHNS HOPKINS BOARD

BALTIMORE, April 22 (AP)—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was elected president of the board of trustees of Johns Hopkins University at a meeting of the trustees, Frank J. Goodnow, head of the university, announces. Mr. Willard succeeded R. Brewster Keyser, who had served as president of the board for the past 23 years.

Mr. Willard's duties, the announcement said, will include direct responsibility for carrying out the plan by which the university hopes to abandon elementary college courses and substitute a curriculum of research and graduate work.

HAVERFORD FELLOWSHIP

HAVERFORD, Pa., April 22 (Special)—The Haverford Fellowship, highest honor obtainable at Haverford College, has been awarded to Charles H. Greene of Troy, according to an announcement just made here. The award is made annually by the faculty to the student in the senior class adjudged best qualified to receive it. The recipient is required to pass the succeeding year at an approved institution of higher learning here or abroad. Mr. Greene has elected to take an advanced course in chemistry at Harvard University.

LANCASHIRE SPINNERS CONFER

By Special Cable
MANCHESTER, April 22.—Considerable progress in regard to certain definite and concrete proposals were unanimously agreed; it is officially reported at the close of the meeting of the Lancashire cotton spinners here. The meeting was called to discuss the desirability of creating a selling American section of the industry. The nature of the proposals are not published, but a deputation has been appointed to confer with the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation on the matter. Twenty million spindles and £50,000,000 were represented at the conference.

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VANITY BEAUTY PARLOR

GIRL SCOUTS WIN SERVICE HONORS

Trend to Trade Pursuits Shown, but Homemaking Continues in Lead

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 22 (Special)—Girls like to take a hand in mechanics, it was stated at a session of the second day of the National Scout Council here by Miss Sarah Louise Arnold of Simmons College, Boston, president, who reported on a special study of the preference of girls for employment. In trending toward mechanical pursuits, said Miss Arnold, the girls are not drifting away from domestic tastes. As evidence of this she made formal announcement that more than 26,000 girls had been awarded homemaking badges within the last year. In commenting on this feature of her report, Miss Arnold said:

"Girl Scouts choose the badges for which they work, and it is a significant commentary on the taste of the girl who becomes a Scout that the cook's badge came first. Nor do the Girl Scouts disdain the homely task of washing and ironing. The laundress badge was second only to the cook's in popularity in the home-making group. The social graces are not overlooked, for the hostess badge was won by nearly 4000."

11,270 Scholastic Honors

"Out-of-door activities reached 11,582. The number of scholastic subjects totaled 11,270 in the number of badges won by the Girl Scouts. Trade and professions outside of the home won the attention of 4926 Girl Scouts, while art and music badges numbered 4072."

During the past year 185 Girl Scouts have become Golden Eaglets. This means that the Girl Scout who won this honor had to earn 21 badges and had to pass severe tests in each subject. New England led the country in the number of Girl Scouts who became Golden Eaglets.

"Thirteen Silver Life Saving Medals were granted to Girl Scouts last year also. The Bronze Life Saving Medal, which is awarded for saving a life under circumstances requiring unusual courage and heroism, was given to five Girl Scouts."

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, chairman of the executive committee, developed the idea that in a movement that included half a million Girl Scouts and innumerable Brownies, who soon will be at the Scout age, there exists the responsibility of maintenance, extension and improvement. These responsibilities and duties logically call for serious consideration of what she termed the outgo and active interest in providing the income necessary to meet it.

Nominations Reported

The nominating committee presented its formal report providing for the re-election of Miss Arnold as president, and Mrs. Hoover for first vice-president. Other officers and directors nominated for the ensuing year: Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, second vice-president; Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, third vice-president; Mrs. William H. Hoffman, fourth vice-president, and Mrs. Vance C. McCormick, fifth vice-president. Election of five regional directors

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WOMEN VOTERS PLAN STUDY OF AMERICAN DEFENSE POLICY

2000 Local Leagues to Consider Question of Military Training in Schools and Colleges

By a Staff Correspondent
ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Two thousand local leagues of Women Voters will study this year what is being done under the National Defense Act in the schools and colleges of the United States. They will look into what is called education for war and they will look into what is called education for peace. And after they have looked, they will be in a position to recommend to the organization action on what should and what should not be in the curriculum.

Plans for the study were outlined in the post convention meetings of the board of directors of the league. The study will be conducted under the league's committee on international co-operation to prevent war, of which Miss Ruth Morgan of New York City is chairman.

Inquiry on Disarmament

In addition Miss Morgan will direct an investigation of the disarmament conference and the foreign policy of the United States as it is interwoven with the peace of Europe, and of the possibilities offered for the declaration of popular sentiment on foreign policies through joint resolutions in Congress.

"The Administration has shown a desire for Congress to express itself on foreign policies through joint declarations," said Miss Morgan, "and these offer the women a great opportunity to make their own sentiment articulate in messages to their Senators and Representatives."

The women will look into the possibilities of some joint declaration of neutrality on the part of the United States that it will not make or sell arms for the use of an aggressor power in time of war.

Women in Industry

The study will be conducted along similar lines as the World Court work this year, when 39 leagues in one county reported specific activities on behalf of the United States entrance into the Court. One state had 86 units organized for study of the Court, one northwestern state had 25 local leagues doing continuing work for the Court, another made a program for men's groups to study and several published leaflets which were used

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was announced as follows: Region 5, Mrs. W. E. Hams, Knoxville, Tenn.; region 6, Mrs. Lee Ashcraft, Atlanta, Ga.; region 7, Mrs. Edgar Keifer, Port Huron, Mich.; region 8, Mrs. F. M. Law, Houston, Tex.; region 10, Mrs. A. C. Weiss, Duluth, Minn. National officers attending the day's sessions included Mrs. William H. Hoffman, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, treasurer, and Mrs. Jane Deeter Ripplin, national director; Mrs. Clifford D. Perkins, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Arthur W. Hart, Brookline, Mass.; Mrs. Ledyard Cogswell Jr., Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Louis G. Myers, New York City; Mrs. H. C. Whitaker, Wheeling, W. Va.; Mrs. Clifford A. Shinkle, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. Lee Ashcraft, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Edgar Keifer, Port Huron, Mich.; Miss Helen B. Page, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. A. C. Weiss, Duluth, Minn.; Mrs. Scott W. Fries, Butte, Mont.; and Miss Elizabeth B. Alley, Santa Barbara, Calif.

FOUR FARM BANKS TO AID MEXICANS

Announced to Help Large as Well as Small Owners

MEXICO CITY, April 22 (Special)—Mexico's Minister of Agriculture has announced that the Government will open four banks of agriculture May 1 in the states of Durango, Hidalgo, Michoacan and Guanajuato, with the object of helping farmers re-establish agriculture, which, it is said, was almost ruined by the agrarian policy of past governments. Behind the move is President Calles, who says that agriculture cannot thrive in Mexico without credit.

The agrarian policy was begun 11 years ago. Since then 15,000,000 acres of the best land in Mexico has been distributed to peasants, completely ruining agrarian credit, it is explained, since agrarians made land titles valueless to farmers and planters. The Government proposes as a remedy the using of surplus income of the Government to found agrarian banks ultimately in all states of Mexico.

The importance of the stand of the Government is the fact that the Minister of Agriculture announces that the agricultural banks will help large and small farmers alike, as the object of the Government is to set agriculture again on its feet.

The stand of the Government is in direct opposition to the demands of Agrarians, Socialists and Communists, who have been attempting to force the Government to the policy of helping peasants and laborers at the expense of the rest of the population as governments for the past 10 years have persistently done, observers explain. Under the new policy all Mexican farmers needing help will be helped irrespective of their political affiliation.

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PARTIES READY FOR BIG RALLIES

Republicans and Democrats to Get "Inside" of National 1926 Contest Tonight

Campaign announcements of importance and "keynotes" of the significant issues of the 1926 contest are expected tonight, when leaders of both the Republican and Democratic Parties come to Boston in the first big political rally of the year.

In the American House, Democrats from all over the State will listen eagerly to a probable presidential candidate, Albert J. Ritchie, Governor of Maryland, and to David L. Walsh, formerly Democratic Senator of Massachusetts, while William M. Butler, Senator from Massachusetts; Governor Fuller, Irvine L. Lennox, Senator from Wisconsin; Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, and others will enunciate Republican doctrines to a Symphony Hall audience.

Look to Governor

Before the evening is over, Governor Fuller is expected to announce that he will be a candidate to succeed himself, and David L. Walsh will probably let his candidacy for the United States Senate be known. Whether Joseph W. Ely of Westford or Col. William A. Gaston of Boston will be the Democratic standard bearer for the gubernatorial office may be settled by public announcement.

Governor Ritchie said today: "Democrats all over the country expect great things from Massachusetts this year. In Maryland we take it for granted that David L. Walsh will be the candidate for United States Senator, and that he will be elected easily. This feeling is based largely on his showing in the last presidential campaign, when he polled such a magnificent vote in spite of President Coolidge's majority of almost a half million. That campaign certainly showed Mr. Walsh's power of getting votes, and to us presages an easy victory in the fall."

Decentralization of governmental authority would be the most important step which can be taken in regard to problems of the United States Government today, the Governor said. He traced the continual addition of authority to the Federal Government which has taken place in the last century and said that too many responsibilities upon the State's prerogatives had been made. In particular Governor Ritchie contended that the passage enforcement of prohibitory laws should be left to individual states. He believed that only in the decentralization of authority and the states could the most democratic government be obtained.

The Governor paid a courtesy visit to Governor Fuller and the State House this morning. He expressed the wish that Governor Fuller might visit him in Maryland, and the two executives were interchanged between the two executives. Governor Ritchie was presented to several members of the Governor's Council and to members of the Executive Staff.

At Symphony Hall Republicans have reserved 1250 places at the banquet tables.

The Republican delegation from Washington arrived today, and service men greeted Mr. MacNider, while a reception committee of Swedish-Americans met Senator Lennox. The Symphony Hall meeting will be broadcast through station WNAC, the Shepard Stores.

Democratic guests will be entertained by several groups. Governor Ritchie will be the guest of the Women's Democratic Club at the Copley-Plaza this afternoon at 4 o'clock, will speak at the City Club early this evening, will visit Governor Fuller tomorrow, and be entertained by the Democratic State Committee at lunch tomorrow.

Borneo Wonder Mystery Deepens

Puzzled Experts Scent Plot or Something—Perhaps Fourth Dimension

The Borneo basket mystery has not been solved at Peabody Museum at Harvard as officials were inclined to think yesterday it had. It Tuesday was the baskets' day to stop whirling as they had whirled since October last, then Wednesday was their day to take up that whirling again, just as if nothing had happened, and to continue it blithely to the investigative dismay of Harvard and Technology experts alike, hoping that a consensus would help to solve the mystery, were putting to practical test the ancient saying that in unity there is strength.

Perhaps in the end it will be shown for instance that a certain dusky pussy cat walked on Tuesday upon a cellar patrol which disconnected the vibrations that had been controlling the weird exercises of the baskets in their glass case. But that on Wednesday the pussy cat did not walk in the same neighborhood and that therefore the vibrations were renewed with their preposterous results.

New experiments are being tried to find out, if possible, what extraneous factor is governing this dance of the baskets, but so far they have remained unproductive of any conclusive proof. The case in which the baskets are contained is airtight. The baskets are impervious to the perplexities they are causing. They whirl and whirl and their whirling has no end in sight.

RETAIL CREDIT MEN MEET

Fred J. Nichols, head of the merchandising service bureau of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O., was the guest of honor at the monthly meeting and dinner of the Retail Credit Men's Association held in the Hotel Westminister last night. Robert A. Warren of the Federal Reserve Bank addressed the gathering on "New England Business and Credit Conditions." William J. Starr, secretary of the association, was chosen to represent the organization at the national convention in Los Angeles next August.

Open Senior Activities at Boston University



Left to Right—Walter S. Athearn, Dean of the School of Religion and Social Service; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Dr. Webster H. Powell, Chaplain for the Day; Prof. P. S. Warrington, of Boston University.

SENIOR EVENTS HELD AT B. U.

Religious Education School Has Academic Procession to Spring Convocation

"Senior Day" in two departments and the annual banquet on a third made this an unusually busy day for Boston University students and faculty.

The activities were opened this morning by an academic procession from the School of Religious Education and Social Service to the Church of the New Jerusalem on Bowdoin Street at 10:30. The procession was led by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of the university, and Walter S. Athearn, dean of the school, and the members of the graduating class followed, wearing their caps and gowns for the first time.

The annual spring convocation, corresponding to senior day in other departments, was begun with the ceremonies following the academic procession, and will be brought to a close at a banquet this evening at 6:30 in Repertory Hall.

Dr. Webster H. Powell, chaplain for the day, opened the morning's program with prayer, and following music by the choir, Dean Athearn and Dr. Marsh delivered addresses.

Advises Graduate Study Dean Athearn reminded the students and their friends of the rapid growth of the school, and pointed out to the seniors the advantages to be gained in graduate work. He characterized the function of education as "the liberation of personality," and went on to say that the acquisition of a baccalaureate degree represented a minimum of vocational preparation and a maximum of development of personality. "However," he continued, "the vocational preparation of this school in education, and the academic training is for them vocational training."

In introducing Dr. Marsh formally to the student body of his school for the first time, Dean Athearn pledged their support for his announced policies of enlarging and strengthening Boston University.

Praises University

Dr. Marsh commended the work of Dean Athearn and told the students that they were unusually fortunate to be preparing for a life of Christian service under his direction.

He also urged upon them a broadening of the horizons of their school life so as to come to an adequate appreciation of the size and importance of their university.

"The dismemberment of our university," he said, "is its greatest handicap. Every student should allow himself the enrichment that comes from pushing back the horizons to realize the whole university."

He sketched the accomplishment of various departments, and concluded by saying that, although the School of Religious Education and Social Service was the youngest member of his academic family, it was making a tremendous and lasting impression upon American life.

Other Exercises

A reception to Dr. Marsh by the evening division of the College of Business Administration, the senior day exercises of the School of Theology, and the annual banquet of the business administration evening division are also included in today's program.

The banquet will be held this evening, that of the School of Theology seniors at 6:30 at the Twentieth Century Club, and that of the evening students at the Du Pont restaurant at 6 o'clock.

Seniors at the University School of Theology had as their guest and speaker at 2:30 this afternoon Dean, Willard L. Sperry of Harvard Theological School, at Robinson Chapel, 72 Mt. Vernon Street, where he spoke on "The Practice of Our Profession."

Theology School

At the afternoon program the class president, Harold F. Carr of Tecumseh, Neb., presided and introduced Dean Albert C. Knudson, who spoke briefly and then introduced Dean Sperry. Previous to the exercises, the seniors formed in procession and marched into the chapel, with middle and junior class members acting as ushers.

At the Theology banquet the address will be delivered by Prof. Elmer A. Leslie.

Dr. Marsh will also be the guest in the evening of the College of Business Administration students and faculty. Bones, the honorary activities society for men, and Sphinx, the corresponding society for women, will pass new members. Gamma Nu Epsilon, honorary scholastic society for women, will present keys to new members. The evening division student council will award a key to the senior judge for having done the most for the college during his career.

Motor Traffic Shows Increase

Governor's Square Had 57,750 Cars in Day—45 P. C. Carried But One Person

Automobile traffic at Governor's Square, said to be the busiest intersection in Boston, increased 5 per cent since last year, according to a traffic count just completed by the Committee on Municipal and Metropolitan Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The count showed that in one day 57,750 vehicles passed through the square between 8 a. m. and midnight, compared with 56,000 that were shown in the chamber's count for such a time last year.

Traffic is particularly difficult at this point, the chief gateway to and from the downtown district, says the chamber, because there are fully 25 different directions and turns which traffic may take on approaching the intersection from the five different streets that run into the square. The count revealed many interesting facts, among which are:

More than 45 per cent of the passenger automobiles passing that point carried only one passenger. The largest bulk of inbound traffic was between 8:45 and 9 a. m. During this 15-minute period 650 vehicles went through the square bound for downtown Boston. Outbound traffic was heaviest between 5:30 and 5:45 p. m., when 671 vehicles passed the square. Taking both inbound and outbound traffic together, the busiest time of the day was between 5:30 and 5:45 p. m., when 1204 vehicles passed through the square.

Inbound traffic reaching the square, on Commonwealth Avenue, is about 70 per cent greater than inbound traffic on Beacon Street. However, after leaving the square, more than four times as much inbound traffic goes down Commonwealth Avenue than down Beacon Street, despite the fact that all trucks go down Beacon Street, says the chamber.

SUMMER ATLANTIC ROUTINGS STARTED

Summer activity in transatlantic steamship services has been started and with it comes a variation from the customary route of steamers from British ports to Boston.

The Cunard liner, Caronia, which sailed from Liverpool, April 17, and is due at Boston April 24 or 25, omitted the customary call at Queenstown but called at Belfast, Ire., and embarked passengers for Boston, then proceeded to Glasgow for additional passengers, and in a 103 cabin and 172 third-class passengers, for Boston, in addition to others for New York.

Another unusual route for a Boston-bound vessel, is that of the Cunarder Lancastria, a new vessel, coming from Southampton, Cherbourg and Queenstown, the call at the latter port being to protect the regular fortnightly service from Queenstown to Boston. Thus, these two steamers, will land at Boston passengers from six different ports, at the same pier, and possibly the same day, as the Lancastria is due here Sunday or Monday.

BILL FOR SUNDAY "MOVIES" PROTESTED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 21.—Resolutions against the proposed legislation legalizing horse racing and the park-mutual system of betting and lottery motion picture exhibitions were passed yesterday by the Federation of Women's Church Societies at its annual meeting in the Elmwood Christian Church.

Thirty-five delegates, representing 20 organizations of young people throughout the Blackstone Valley, met at the Embury Methodist Episcopal Church last night and unanimously approved a resolution opposing Sunday moving pictures. The organizations represented have a total membership of about 500.

WORCESTER, Y. M. C. A. ELECTIONS

WORCESTER, Mass., April 21 (Special).—Growth in all of the departments of the Worcester Y. M. C. A. the past year was shown by the reports read by President Curtis R. Blanchard and General Secretary Robert L. Moore at the annual meeting of the association. These officers were elected: President, Curtis R. Blanchard; vice-president, R. Sanford Riley; recording secretary, Winthrop G. Hall, and treasurer, Warren A. Whitney.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN TO MEET

BATTLEBORO, Vt., April 21 (Special).—The New England Conference of Republican women will be held in Rutland, Tuesday, May 11. Among the speakers will be Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Ernest W. Gibson, Representative in Congress, and Mrs. James Tillinghast, executive chairman of the Massachusetts women's division of the state committee.

STATE AWARDS FAIRS MEDALS

Outstanding Features of the Events of Last Year Are Recognized

WORCESTER, Mass., April 22 (Special).—Recognition of good work at the agricultural fairs of the State last fall was given at the spring meeting of the State Fairs Association at the Hotel Bancroft by the presentation of silver medals from the State Department of Agriculture. The presentations were made by Leslie R. Smith, head of the division of fairs of the Department of Agriculture.

The first medal to be announced was to Robert G. Williams of Barre, who for some years has conducted a "high school day" at the Barre fair. Under his leadership, seven of the high schools in near-by towns send in practically their whole schools. A similar medal was awarded to E. B. Smith, principal of the Greenfield High School.

A progressive work at Great Barrington fair was recognized by the presentation of a medal to the group of women who conduct a room for the care of home and farm carpentry. They showed the desks in their school, renovated and put in first-class condition.

H. P. Kealey and the Cherry Hill Nurseries were given medals for the way in which they had made the townships fair grounds more attractive by planting shrubs and flowers. It was this recognition of the necessity for a beautiful setting for a modern fair that Mr. Smith felt other fairs should follow.

The last medal announced went to E. M. McCarty of Barnstable, who has contributed much to the success of the Barnstable fair by giving much attention to the food stands. They are models of cleanliness and attractiveness, and the food served is of high quality.

FISH EXCHANGE LOSSES

PLEA TO BAR OUTSIDER Under the decision returned yesterday in the United States District Court by Judges Bingham and Johnson, the independent fish dealers may continue to visit the auctions of the New England Fish Exchange.

Such a provision is included in the decree handed down by federal courts in 1919, but lately members of the exchange sought a modification of the law, charging in their complaints that the Atlantic Avenue fish merchants attend the daily auctions on Fish Wharf not with the intention of buying, but merely to get inside information on prevailing prices.

Yesterday's court order denied the petition filed by the exchange and argued before the court by William M. Noble, A. C. Webster represented the independent dealers, and Edward R. Hale, assistant United States Attorney, represented the Government during the hearings which were begun some weeks ago.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; showers and slightly cooler Friday; fresh west and southwest winds.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; fresh west and southwest winds.

Northern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday; probably showers Friday; warmer in southern New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; moderate to fresh southwest and west winds.

Official Temperatures (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	55	Memphis	56
Boston	55	Nantucket	56
Buffalo	55	New Orleans	62
Chicago	55	Pittsburgh	62
Charlotte	66	Philadelphia	62
Eastport	55	San Francisco	56
Denver	40	Portland, Me.	44
Des Moines	58	Portland, Ore.	44
Galveston	70	St. Louis	54
Hatfield	62	St. Paul	54
Honolulu	80	Washington	66
Jacksonville	66	Tampa	66
Kansas City	55	Washington	66
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 7:41 p. m.; Friday, 8:01 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:00 p. m.

ART TRAVEL TALK SCHEDULED

A free public lecture on European art treasures will be given tomorrow under the auspices of the Boston University art department at the department's studio, 304 Bay State Road, by Miss Elizabeth Perkins, Boston artist. The lecture will be illustrated, and will be accompanied by an exhibition of some of Miss Perkins' sketches made during a recent stay in Europe.

BUS REGULATION TO COVER STATE

Public Utilities Department Drafts Rules to Control Use on Highways

Buses, eight feet wide and 28 feet long, driven by high-powered engines along roads varying from 14 to 19 feet in width, and often crowded with traffic of standardized cars, furnish to highway, public utilities, motor registration, municipal and state police officers a problem which they realize Massachusetts must solve as speedily as possible, for they believe the buses are here to stay.

The Massachusetts Legislature has placed control of the bus lines in this State in the hands of the Department of Public Utilities, and to these officials is being assigned the study of the present highway traffic conditions the murmurs of the rising tide of public insistence for regulation of the use of the highways by the buses and huge trucks is becoming more and more audible.

"Many of these buses look as large as a freight car," said one official in the public utilities department. "As you drive toward them they come rushing at you so menacingly that the pleasure car drivers often head for the ditch by the roadside."

Experience of Motorists

This official said that he was voicing the experiences of hundreds of motorists. The utilities department officials say that to police properly the public roads every bus operator in the State must be a man and the police forces of all towns and cities through which these huge passenger-carriers travel must co-ordinate their efforts.

"While we feel that the buses are a serious problem," said one of the state officials charged with control of highway traffic, "we feel that the rules and regulations which are soon to be promulgated by the Department of Public Utilities and which every bus line and every bus operator in the State must comply if he expects to receive a permanent license, will go far toward solving many of the most serious aspects of the highway problem."

"Width, length, and speed of the buses at present governed by the local office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 408 Atlantic Avenue, is now considering any changes in the selected stations, that may be deemed advisable, following consultation with local organizations interested in such work.

Changes in the stations will be only slight, it is understood, and arranged to better serve local interests, as the chief objects of the survey will be accomplished by the observations at the stations as now selected. At the tide stations automatic gauges, recording the time and height of tide, will be in operation. At the current stations, boats will be anchored and the velocity and direction of the current will be observed at half-hour intervals over extended periods of time. Both surface and sub-surface currents will be observed and the direction of both carefully determined.

Objects of the survey, expected to be completed by June 1, Time, velocity and direction of the current at the points specified; 2. Relations of the times of strength and slack of current in the various waterways; 3. Computation in advance of the turning of the current throughout the waterway by reference to the predicted times of the turning of the current at Deer Island Light, as given in the current tables published annually by the branch of the Government service; 4. Local quantities of the current with particular reference to shipping; 5. Determination of the tidal conditions throughout the waterways; 6. Determination of the tidal flow on the ebb and on the flood, throughout the various sections of the waterway.

SENATE AGREES ON ITALIAN DEBT

(Continued from Page 1)

commission, and the Ambassador, who has authority to negotiate a settlement of the French debt, have been discussing the problem for some time, and they apparently have laid the foundation for a resumption of formal negotiations. Statements in Paris that an agreement has been reached, however, have brought no confirmation from the Treasury.

"There can be no agreement," Mr. Mellon said, "until the American Debt Commission passes upon any offer that the French may wish to make, and nothing has yet been submitted to the American commission."

Agreement Worked Out Premier Briand meanwhile has told the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Senate that a basic agreement has been worked out by the American Secretaries of the American Ambassador Berenger, and that a definite agreement soon would be signed.

Commercial and political debts are to be merged under the plan, the committee was informed, and annual payments are to be made over a 62-year period, beginning at \$25,000,000 and graduating up to \$100,000,000. Provision would be made for revision in the future, but the French ability to pay in case of default by Germany on reparation payments to her, would be abandoned. This clause was insisted upon by the French in former negotiations, but was objected to by the American commissioners because of their unwillingness to complicate funding arrangements by conditioning payments by one nation upon any action by another. Evidence that some French senators have not changed their views about it was disclosed in protests which followed the Premier's appearance before the Foreign Affairs Committee.

APREMENT DAY TO BE CELEBRATED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 22 (AP)—Maj.-Gen. B. Frank Cheatham, quartermaster general of the army, who commanded the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment, A. E. F., on its return from France, will be a guest tomorrow and Saturday at the annual reunion in celebration of the battle of Aprement, in which the regiment behaved so gallantly that its colors were decorated by the French.

The event will be made noteworthy this year by the dedication of Aprement Triangle, a small square in the city's center, as a memorial. It is expected that more than 1000 veterans of the regiment will attend. The event will be followed by company reunions and the dedication will take place Saturday.

UNLIMITED CUTS URGED AT WILLIAMS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., April 22 (Special).—Unlimited cuts for upperclassmen are being urged by undergraduates at Williams College, and the movement is sanctioned by the dean. The student council is to consider the matter at its next meeting and is expected formally to recommend this change to the faculty. Dean George Edwin Howes said today that he believed the granting of this privilege is inevitable though he thought the change would be made gradually.

MARKER FOR SITE OF ELM

For the second time the Board of Park Commissioners of Cambridge yesterday requested Mayor Quinn to appropriate \$375 with which to place an appropriate design in stone at the site of the old Elm, which was burned in 1872, to mark the place where the Washington Elm stood. Last night the Cambridge City Council joined in the request. The marker, it is proposed, is to be of granite and lettering and tablet of bronze.

Odd Odds and Ends to Go at Auction

Unclaimed Treasures at Customs Office Include "Take a Chance" Film

Willford W. Larkin, Collector of Customs for this district, is about to distribute 500 books on "National Sea Food Recipes," although, as he explains, he is not interested in the campaign to "eat more fish." The answer is that a box containing these books and addressed to N. C. Ripley, has been in the public stores beyond the legal time, without being claimed. Hence, it is to be auctioned off, along with 84 other lots, by Frank P. McKenzie, auctioneer, at the Appraisers' Store, Atlantic and Northern Avenues, at 10 a. m. April 27.

Seven reels of motion pictures are to be sold, including the following titles: "Harold Lloyd," "Any Old Port," "Take a Chance," "Pathe News," "Gold and Two Men," "Private Denis Hogan," "Flashlight cases, with batteries useless and no bulbs at all, numbering 7700, are to be offered for sale. A mahogany chair appraised at \$9.33; a drop head Singer sewing machine cabinet, appraised at \$2.30; a broken statue; 221 pieces of jewelry and 19 pieces of decorated glassware; a walnut chair, round table, seven baskets and five pieces of decorated earthenware, appraised at \$40.57; 14 hard rubber pens for sale, valued at \$55; 10,000 rusted scissor sharpeners; coal tins, toys, books, olive oil, wool samples, clothing, glue, leather, paper, a dozen large hemstitched handkerchiefs, and various odds and ends comprise other items in the catalogue.

BUS LAW REVISION HELD TO BE UNWISE

Speakers at Hearing Call Attention to Bill in Congress

Attempt to revise the present highway and motorbus laws of Massachusetts would be unwise at the present time, because of the pendency of a bill before Congress providing for the regulation of interstate bus lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

This was the statement of George L. Barnes, attorney, representing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, at a hearing before the Senate Ways and Means Committee today on the resolution, stated by the Committee on Street Railways, calling for a special commission to revise the motorbus laws and to suggest what policy ought to be pursued by the Commonwealth in regard to the matter.

Mr. Barnes said the bill before Congress was drawn by the National Association of Public Utility Commissioners, and has the backing of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, as well as the railroad of the country. He said it would delegate to the local public utility commissions, as agents of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the power to regulate interstate motor bus traffic.

Philip Carleton, attorney, representing the trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company, also opposed the resolve as unnecessary at the present time. Nobody appeared in favor of the resolve.

FARM CONDITIONS DECLARED SOUND

Federal Land Bank Reports Outlook Is Favorable

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 22 (Special).—Agricultural conditions in the district are generally sound, and the outlook for the coming season is favorable, the Federal Land Bank of Springfield says in its April analysis of agricultural conditions.

Potato prices have broken all records and supplies of new potatoes will not reach markets until late in May or June, the bank predicts.

Changed industrial organization, it is explained, has made it impossible for the farmer to secure adequate prices. Profits of modern industry are not located in the community from which profits are derived and the old general property tax cannot reach these gains, the letter explains.

It adds that the increasing use of roads for interurban highways results in many cases in farmers paying out of proportion for the use they make of the roads.

CUSHING ACADEMY PRINCIPAL IS NAMED

ASHBURNHAM, Mass., April 22 (AP)—Announcement has been made today by the trustees of Cushing Academy that James W. Vose has been elected principal to succeed Dr. Harvey S. Cowell, resigned.

Mr. Vose begins his duties next September. Mr. Cowell, who has been at the head of the Ashburnham Preparatory School since 1887, will be principal emeritus of the school.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS TO MEET

Austin L. Baker, chairman of the commission on arbitration of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Richard C. Curtis, prominent Boston attorney, will lead a discussion on "Commercial Arbitration" at the regular April meeting and dinner of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants to be held next Monday evening at 6 o'clock in the New Chamber of Commerce Building. The proposed amendment to the by-laws, which was presented at the March meeting, will be acted upon.

HARVARD LAW PRIZE AWARDED

Announcement is made by the Harvard Law School that the Marshall Club Prize, established on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the Marshall Law Club of the best brief in the second year of the Ames Competition, has been awarded to two second-year students in the school, Henry J. Friendly, Harvard '24 of Elmira, N. Y., and W. Colquhoun Carter Jr., University of Georgia '24, of Atlanta, for the school year 1925-1926.

BANKS WIN SUITS ON STOCK DEALS

Master Holds Pledges Made by Burroughs Were His at the Time

Attorney Arthur Black, sitting as master in several suits in which plaintiffs who sold stocks through George Burroughs, formerly a specialist in real estate stocks in the firm of Burroughs & Co., sought to recover from banks holding their stocks, has found in favor of the banks. The banks received the stocks from Mr. Burroughs, who pledged them to cover his own indebtedness.

The master's report discloses a phase of stock manipulation which authorities who have made a study of brokerage conditions say obtains largely among brokerage houses, but which Massachusetts has not sufficient legislation to control for the protection of stock purchasers.

Mr. Black, in the suit of Augustus P. Loring and Moses Williams as executors of Ellen G. Bacon, against the State Street Trust Company, Old Colony Trust Company, and Cushing Goodhue as administrators of the estate of George Burroughs, relates how the plaintiffs, deciding to sell 30 shares of Boston Real Estate Trust, par \$1000, had their clerk, N. C. Ripley, to arrange the sale with Mr. Burroughs, whose reputation was excellent and with whom they had traded many years. Their clerk provided the certificate, with his power of attorney and with probate. The master was agreed the stock ought to be split up for sale because of the large par.

Mr. Burroughs presented the certificate to the transfer agents and received six certificates of five shares each issued in the name of Burroughs & Co., and he then indorsed them in his blank to the trust companies in substitution for securities previously pledged for value received. Mr. Burroughs on June 19 notified the plaintiffs he had sold 20 shares and sent the price agreed upon to the plaintiffs. Shortly afterward he passed on, without delivery of the purchase. The banks still hold the 30 shares. The plaintiffs seek recovery of the 10 shares they have not been paid for.

The master finds that "the plaintiffs gave Mr. Burroughs no authority to pledge the stock for his own benefit, but it is perfectly clear they did intentionally give him the opportunity and all the documentary aids to commit this very breach of faith. The transfer agent had no choice but to split the certificate. The banks had no reason to suspect that the certificates were not his own."

In the equity suit of Harold J. Coolidge against Mr. Goodhue as administrator and against the Old Colony Trust Company to recover the shares of University Associates alleged to have been wrongfully pledged by Mr. Burroughs to the bank, the master says that Mr. Coolidge, desiring the purchase of this stock, made an agreement with Mr. Burroughs who was the law was to secure the stock and to sell it to Mr. Coolidge at \$75 a share "and no questions asked." The master finds that on April 23 Mr. Burroughs sent word he had secured 90 shares at \$75 a share. On April 29 Mr. Coolidge sent Mr. Burroughs a check for \$7500, with which the latter purchased the stock.

The master finds the banks met every requirement, custom, and business prudence; that Mr. Burroughs acted as a dealer and not as a broker; that nothing was done by Burroughs which would support a particular stock to the Coolidge order, that it might have been filled by another bank. The master says that at this time Mr. Coolidge had not given Mr. Burroughs the name or names in which the latter was to issue the stock, and that when Mr. Burroughs presented this stock to the bank, the legal title to it was unquestionably his.

SAFE FARMING,
PLEA FOR TEXASDiversification and End to
Speculation in Cotton
Growing Advocated

DALLAS, Tex., April 11 (Special Correspondence).—The great increase in population of the south-west during the last five years, accompanied by what might be termed an industrial awakening first noticeable in manufacturing, distribution and transportation, is extending to the cotton growing, it is indicated by numerous campaigns now under way to bring about a higher yield per acre, production of finer staple and a lowering of the cost of producing.

Sponsored by the bankers of the State, newspapers and agricultural publications, a movement toward education for a "safe farming program" is being promoted in every part of the State, and by a number of organizations whose objects are mainly more cotton on fewer acres, more feed on more acres and the diversification and rotation of crops.

Foremost among the organizations intent upon changing Texas cotton farming from a speculation to a sound industry is the Texas Safe Farming Association. One hundred officials, representing all parts of the State, are actively working for information and education intended to advance the industry in which one-half of the population of the State is engaged, the value of which is 50 per cent greater annually than all of the other 45 or more crops of Texas combined.

Actual reduction of the quantity of cotton produced is not the primary object of the general movement, although full realization would doubtless bring that about incidentally. It is perhaps fitting that the association should have been organized by a group of Texans, most of whom are engaged in the banking business, as the bulk of the cotton crop is financed by the country banks.

Its aims are to avert the possibility of conditions which have often attended either the production of a bumper crop for which the price is below the cost of production, or the failure of the crop when the farmer is speculating on cotton, not only for his year's profits but to pay for his supplies, for which he has usually given a mortgage on his stock and farming implements or on the farm itself.

Returns from the 4,000,000-bale crop produced in Texas last year will not cover the cost of production, Nathan Adams, president of one of the largest banks in the State and one of the organizers of the association, said. "I am not an alarmist, but we cannot stand another such year as 1925 without heavy business losses."

"We cannot control acreage; we can only advise. There might be a greater yield this year even on smaller acreage. Pests and weather are factors which we cannot control, but we can raise our own food and feed. We cannot prosper by following the old practice of cotton credit farming to buy everything else."

The State is producing from 35 to 42 per cent of the entire cotton crop of the United States, and from 20 to 30 per cent of the world's supply.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S GOLD OUTPUT WAS \$6,000,000

PIERRE, S. D., April 12 (Special Correspondence).—Otto Ellerman, state mine inspector, has reported to Governor Carl Gunderson that the gold output in South Dakota during 1925 was valued at approximately \$6,000,000 and that since gold has been discovered \$261,900,000 has been produced in the hills.

Gold is South Dakota's most important mineral product the value of all other minerals mined in the State during 1925 exceeds \$500,000. The gold quarries of the State are becoming more important each year, Mr. Ellerman reported, and this is also true of the coal mines. The tin, tungsten and lead silver mines remained idle while the mica and lithia properties show an increase. The indications for 1926 are that several idle mines will again become active.

BOYS' HOSTEL IN ALBERTA
EDMONTON, Alta., April 13 (Special Correspondence).—The first

of a chain of Church of England Boys' Hostels to be established throughout the British Empire, will be opened this month in Edmonton and will be utilized as a home for boys of this church denomination where they may remain, upon their arrival from England, until they are placed out on farms in the district surrounding Edmonton. The progress of the boys will be supervised by the officer in charge of the local hostel, who will visit the boys on the farm regularly and will see that their relatives in England are kept informed as to their welfare. The boys will be sent to Edmonton in parties of 10, at regular intervals, under the auspices of the Church of England Assembly. It is the intention that the boys may be trained to become practical farmers.

SUNSET
STORIES
The Fairy Garden

ON HER way home from school Marian stopped to watch the trucks unloading hundreds and hundreds of bricks. She wondered what was going to be built on the corner by her house. Already a deep hole was being dug in the vacant lot and dozens of men were working.

"What a dreadful building they are going to put up next door to you!" said Betty, a little girl who lived farther down the street. "Aren't you sorry?"

"It is not going to be a dreadful building, I hope," Marian replied. "The bricks are a pretty color."

"But it is going to be an apartment house and built right up against your house."

"Are they going to build it right against my window?" asked Marian incredulously.

"Yes, I suppose that is just what they are going to do."

"And cut off all my sunshine? Why, Betty, what would my little plants do? You know I always keep three growing, and when they are filled with the waxy pink blossoms—"

Marian hesitated, "then, I take little slips off from them, and start new ones, and give the big ones to people who do not have a place to grow the cheery little plants."

"Well, it seems too bad, but that is what they are going to build," and Betty skipped off home.

Marian stood for a long time wondering about those piles of bricks that kept growing taller and taller.

"Maybe there will be many windows to catch the lovely sunshine," she thought hopefully, "and perhaps many little girls will come to live in the apartment house." But as she looked up at the little pink blossoms in her window tears crept into her eyes.

"No, no!" she said firmly, brushing them away. "I know there will be sunshine for my little plants," and she smiled through her wet lashes.

One day a few weeks later as Marian stood at her window, looking down at the little pink blossoms, she turned suddenly, upsetting Raggedy Ann who fell headfirst out of the window. In an instant Marian was down the stairs and outdoors to rescue her precious doll. There were bricks and men and timbers in the way, but on she flew until she had Raggedy Ann safely tucked in her arms.

"Thank you," she said to the man who had picked her doll up, "and please tell me are you going to build your wall against my window?"

"What does the little girl want?" "My doll fell out of the window," Marian explained. "You see up there is my very own window," she continued, "and my little plants live in the sunshine."

"Yes?" questioned the man. "You aren't going to build a wall against my window, are you?"

"I am afraid so."

"You are making such a big

building that I wouldn't think you would need to cover my little window."

The man put back his head and laughed. "We will look over the plans and see," he said pleasantly. "There is to be a court through the center, with a fountain, a flower garden and—do you know—I see now that your window is going to look right out over it all!"

"I knew there would be sunshine some way," said Marian gratefully. "Thank you so much."

A few months later Marian looked out on the beautiful court with its splashing fountain, pool of gold fish, and its border of stately little trees. And just as the sun went down the dainty clusters of amber lights sent a soft glow up into her room.

"Our fairy garden," whispered Marian to Raggedy Ann and the three little plants. "Isn't it just wonderful?"

CINCINNATI TRACTION COMPANY BUYS BUSSES

CINCINNATI, O., April 12 (Special Correspondence).—Up to a few weeks ago the Cincinnati Street Railway Company was interested exclusively in the operation of traction and trolley equipment. This company for many years has enjoyed a monopoly in traction and street-car transportation. For months the competition of motorbuses was practically ignored. Then those at the helm saw that the bus method of moving the public could no longer be passed by with a gesture, so within the past few weeks the Cincinnati Street Railway has appeared as the purchaser of bus lines already in operation and operator of new lines in sections not served by street-car routes. So far these have been planned as "feeder lines" for the traction cars. The great advantage is that there will be transfers issued from them to the street-car lines. Some days have passed since the "feeder lines" were put in operation. Cincinnati is a notoriously "slow" town to get about in. The feeder lines have changed much of this, for it is now possible to go from one outlying point to another direct, without going to the center of the city as a point of radiation.

STEWART-WARREN PROFIT

Stewart-Warner Speedometer for the quarter ended March 31, 1926, reports net profit of \$1,353,102 after depreciation and federal taxes, equal to \$2.25 a share on 598,900 shares of no-par stock, compared with \$1,303,972, or \$2.17 a share, in the first quarter of 1925.

KISH UNEARTHS
ANCIENT SCRIPT

Excavations Yield Many Antiquities of Very Early Sumerian Origin

BAGDAD, March 23 (Special Correspondence).—Discoveries at Kish show that the Sumerian occupation of central Mesopotamia (Akkad) is older than any Sumerian civilization that has been found in the south. This historical conclusion is drawn by Professor Langdon, now in charge of the excavations at Kish.

It is thus definitely proved that the Sumerians arrived in Mesopotamia from the north or northeast. The name is derived from a combination of "Shumer" and "Akkad," then two mighty provinces of Babylonia, and the meaning is "the land of reeds," the delta of marsh formed by the rivers Euphrates and Tigris.

Professor Langdon announces that important discoveries have been made at Jamlet Nazr, a newly opened site 16 miles northeast of Kish. It is the oldest site that has yet been discovered in Akkad, and beyond question the antiquities are very early Sumerian. One very important find is a number of small clay tablets with the oldest pictographic writing and linear script on record. These are older than any of the pictographic tablets discovered in Mesopotamia. Professor Langdon explains that the writing on the newly found tablets belongs to the same period as the writing on the famous pictographic stone tablet from Kish.

Another important discovery is a great number of painted pots, many of which are in perfect condition. There is a complete series, both spouted and plain, with handles and four knobs for suspension, with cups. No other similar find has been made in northern or southern Iraq, declares Professor Langdon. The series belongs to the so-called "geometric" pottery—the second period following the earliest time of the thin egg-shell painted ware found at Susa, of which two complete specimens have been found at Ur. Most of the newly-discovered pottery is of the geometric form, but occasionally there are naturalistic designs—possibly depicting wild fowl.

There are a number of designs in

black and red of the palm-leaf, some with a five-pointed star in black paint, others with spirals in red. A great many have the familiar black and red lozenge design common at Susa, and others have the checker design usually placed between two bands.

At Kish itself extensive excavations are proceeding on the stage tower and temple called Harsagkama, consecrated to the earth goddess. The tower was built of plano-convex bricks of the earliest period. Initial work revealed a number of early Sumerian graves, with stone bowls or marble and gypsum. The most remarkable discovery is a one-handed jar painted with palm leaves in black and red vertical bands edged with black.

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OF FACT
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When a great company knows within itself that it has accomplished something outstanding, it has a duty to the public, to its past customers, and to itself, to let that fact be known.

So we make this statement: that there is more mileage in Goodrich Silvertown Cords this year than in any tires this company has ever built.

To have surpassed all previous standards of excellence is an accomplishment. For Silvertowns have always been the sum total of tire excellence.

This accomplishment is one of patience and careful attention to small things—small things which make a tremendous total. It is based, not on the introduction of any revolutionary new principle, but upon consistent improvement in the tire which has already proved itself "best in the long run."

With full realization that the word involves comparison, we pronounce the present Goodrich Silvertowns the finest tires ever made by Goodrich; finest in design and construction.

This statement is made with the knowledge that our files in Akron contain many letters from past users—motorists who have secured 15,000—25,000—35,000 miles from individual tires and sets of tires in previous years.

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BEST IN THE LONG RUN

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



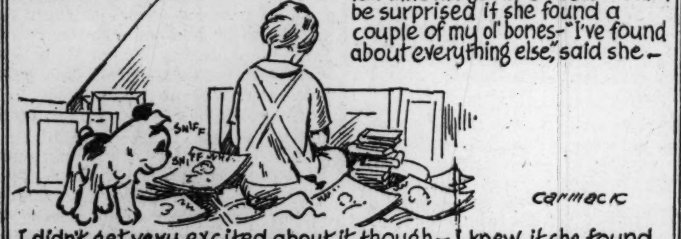
I found the attic door open this morning and it looked like a good opportunity to do a little exploring.

When I got to the top of the stairs I discovered Mrs. Simpson busily taking a lot of things out of a big box.



Seemed to be mostly books and magazines and things like that.

But after she had taken out a few more things she said she wouldn't be surprised if she found a couple of my bones—I've found about everything else, said she.



I didn't get very excited about it, though—I knew if she found any they'd likely be musty like the other things, and wouldn't be worth much.

Registered at the Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Lella Jordan Smith, Auburn, Mass.; Robert Toms, Brockton, Mass.; George A. Abercrombie, Brockton, Mass.; Edith C. Wettengel, Cincinnati, O.; Gertrude P. Pope, Boston, Mass.; Elizabeth W. Peters, New York City; Katharine Whitmarsh, New York City; Mrs. Pauline Fabrega, Berne, Swit.; Mrs. F. Fabrega, Berne, Swit.; Virginia Cowden, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Mrs. D. W. Andrews, Grand Haven, Mich.; Miss Hattie Lazare, Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Scovill, St. John, N. B.; Mrs. J. M. Scovill, St. John, N. B.; Mrs. Ruby L. Ebers, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Miss Helen R. Turner, Somerville, Mass.; David B. Buffam, Cambridge, Mass.; Mrs. David B. Buffam, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. M. B. Boyd, New York City; Louise S. Cutting, Morristown, N. J.; Harburt B. Cutting, Morristown, N. J.; C. P. Peterson, Schenectady, N. Y.; Charles S. Shoemaker, Galesburg, Ill.; Charles S. Shoemaker, Galesburg, Ill.

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can start the
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Elto
every
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flip of the flywheel!

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flip of the flywheel—that's all!—that's all!—that's all!—how easy the Elto starts. No "coaxing," tugging or spinning. Here is real instant starting—the most vital feature ever built into an outboard motor. Only Elto has it! And only in the

Super
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do you get full rudder steering, with all means in safety and convenient control. And add to this Elto's propeller pump, enabling you to run in muddy waters without pump wear or clogging. And add—tremendous power with light weight. And add a dozen other splendid features.

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INTER-PROVINCIAL TAX PARLEY

WINNIPEG, Man., March 31 (Special Correspondence).—John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, has sent letters to the governments of the other provinces, suggesting that an inter-provincial conference be held for the purpose of discussing uniformity in legislation as regards succession duties, and other taxes. The first of such conferences was held last year in Winnipeg, and Mr. Bracken suggests that either Montreal or Toronto be named as the place of the second meeting. In accordance with a decision made at last year's gathering, the conference this year will be held in May or June.

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WOMENBOWLERS
OPEN TOURNEY

Over 1300 Entries for International Congress at Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 22.—Twelve booster teams started the competition in the first annual Women's International Bowling Congress here last night, a temporary club being gained by the Island Yacht Club team with a score of 1327.

More than 1350 women are entered in the contest which will continue until May 10, teams coming from as far east as Jersey City, N. J., and Albany, N. Y., and from as far west as Omaha, Neb., Kansas City, Kan., and Green Bay, Wis. Chicago is sending 25 squads, including the defending champions, the L. W. Estees Engineers, who have held the title for the last two years. Milwaukee has entered 71 booster fives and 53 regular teams. More than \$9000 is offered in prize money, the winning team to be awarded \$180 and medals.

Twenty-four more booster fives will bow this afternoon and tonight, the first regular lineup going on at 4:30 tomorrow afternoon. Tomorrow night teams from Racine and Fond Du Lac, Wis., South Menominee, Wis., and Flint, Mich., and Indianapolis, Ind., are scheduled.

The first Detroit women to take part in the competition will be Mrs. A. J. and Mrs. Randolph, who will bowl together in the doubles event Monday morning. Monday night four Detroit teams, the Detroit Improvement Association, St. Ignace's Real Estate five, and the Northwestern Recreation five, will put up their teams. The first round of the first 10 places are:

Team and City	Pins
Island Yacht Club, Milwaukee	1327
Harry McLean's, Milwaukee	1245
Bushier Printing Co., Milwaukee	1241
Muskegon Beach Amusement, Muskegon	1238
Secretary Manning's, Chicago	1237
Wisconsin Ice and Coal Co., Milwaukee	1235
W. J. McLaughlin, Chicago	1234
A Milwaukee Booster, Milwaukee	1231
Eagles No. 1, Milwaukee	1228
Eagles No. 2, Milwaukee	1226

PICK-UPS

SIX major-league teams played their first games on their home grounds Wednesday—the Boston and Chicago National League teams, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland and St. Louis American League teams. And they all won, with the exception of the home crowds cheering for their teams add some encouragement to a team. Maybe the home crowd cheering on a fresh attempt for the pennant when the champions open at their home grounds.

Possibly Manager S. R. Harris of Washington made a poor guess when he decided that Zerkow, pitcher of the Braves, was losing their effectiveness, and allowed them to go. Harris, who has made himself famous as a manager upon veteran pitching arms, and who has won a world championship, has himself evidently let two veterans go who might have been a big help to his team. Zerkow pitched the St. Louis Browns to a victory over Detroit yesterday, and allowed him to go. Zerkow, in his first game for the Boston Braves, left Philadelphia to four hits and won 2 to 0.

John M. Bentley, left-handed pitcher who was traded to Philadelphia by the Cardinals and has been playing first base for the Phillies because of his hitting ability, failed to hit. He was out against Morrice of the Braves, the first time he has gone without a hit in a game since he joined the team.

The list of players who have hit in every game this season has dwindled to eight. Dykes of the Cardinals, Morrice of the Brooklyn Nationals, Combs and Muschel of the New York Americans, Johnston of the Cleveland Indians, and Joseph Harris of the Washington Americans and Spurgeon and Burns of the Cleveland Americans are the only players who have made at least one hit in every game played. Combs and Morrice were the only players who were not in the line-up of the Red Sox and Bentley of the Phillies were erased from the list Wednesday.

It looks natural to see Rogers Hornsby at the top of the National League batting averages. The St. Louis Cardinals made 14 hits in 22 times at bat for an average of .438 and his chances of again being in the 400 hit class very bright.

R. W. Slagle '27 of Princeton University is not only a very valuable football player as shown by his work on the Tiger varsity last fall, but he is becoming a very valuable member of the Tiger baseball team. Yesterday he went to bat as a pinch hitter in the seventh inning of the game against Columbia with the score 2 to 3 in favor of the Blue and White and made a home run with two men on base. As a result his team came from behind to win the game, 10 to 7.

Traveling Caddies to Be Barred
From the U. S. Open Golf Tourney

NEW YORK, April 22 (AP)—Itinerant caddies, golf's soldiers of fortune and uncrowned heroes of many a United States tournament, will be missing from the cast of the open championship this year at the Belvidere Country Club.

Their exclusion from the major golf competition of the season, decreed by officials because their visits are considered to have had a "demoralizing effect" on local club-carriers, is an initial step to discourage a traveling corps of between 50 and 100 professional caddies—experienced carriers who follow their favorite from tournament to tournament. For the first time in the history of a major competition, the bag-toting privilege at Columbus, O., will be confined to local caddies next July.

The ban will affect many carriers of long experience upon whom leading professionals and amateurs have relied not only for efficient service, but for information and advice at crucial periods of play. Outstanding among those expected to be affected is Joseph Horgan of New York, looked upon as the "dear of caddies." He has been carrying links implements for stars of the game more than 30 years.

Other familiar bag-toters at championship events in recent years have been Luke Ross of Cleveland, caddy for R. T. Jones Jr. since the Georgia youth first won the 1900 U. S. Open; King Brady of New York, who was with M. R. Marston when the latter won the national amateur crown in 1923 and with L. E. Deane during his successful drives for the Canadian open title; and Frank Kelly of Philadelphia, bag-bearer for J. M. Barnes for many years.

Other familiar caddies who will be missing include Neil Sullivan of York, N. Y., who toured the country twice with Abe Mitchell of England; James McDonald of Pasadena, Calif., long caddy for Walter C. Hagen and carrier for the 1915 U. S. Open; and during the latter's recent victorious match with Jones; Michael Marinelli of Cleveland, with R. A. Cruikshank when the latter lost to Jones for open honors in 1923 and lost in the playoff and with Jesse W. Sweetser when the New York amateur rose to the peak in 1922.

Horgan claims a record for championship events surpassing that of any other bag-toter. He caddied for his first champion in 1895 when Horace Rawlings won the open. He was with Harry Vardon five years later when the British star took the same event; with William Anderson in 1901 and 1902, Fred J. McLeod in 1903 and 1904, and in 1905 and 1906, and in 1907 and 1908, and in 1909 and 1910, and in 1911 and 1912, and in 1913 and 1914, and in 1915 and 1916, and in 1917 and 1918, and in 1919 and 1920, and in 1921 and 1922, and in 1923 and 1924, and in 1925 and 1926, and in 1927 and 1928, and in 1929 and 1930, and in 1931 and 1932, and in 1933 and 1934, and in 1935 and 1936, and in 1937 and 1938, and in 1939 and 1940, and in 1941 and 1942, and in 1943 and 1944, and in 1945 and 1946, and in 1947 and 1948, and in 1949 and 1950, and in 1951 and 1952, and in 1953 and 1954, and in 1955 and 1956, and in 1957 and 1958, and in 1959 and 1960, and in 1961 and 1962, and in 1963 and 1964, and in 1965 and 1966, and in 1967 and 1968, and in 1969 and 1970, and in 1971 and 1972, and in 1973 and 1974, and in 1975 and 1976, and in 1977 and 1978, and in 1979 and 1980, and in 1981 and 1982, and in 1983 and 1984, and in 1985 and 1986, and in 1987 and 1988, and in 1989 and 1990, and in 1991 and 1992, and in 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Farmers From All Over Ireland Assemble for the Annual Spring Show in Dublin

DUBLIN ANNUAL SPRING SHOW A MECCA FOR IRISH FARMERS

Pure Business Dominates in Interest, and Awards of Judges—Plan to Send Traveling Caravan on Rural Tours

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Royal Dublin Society's annual spring show is a businesslike affair. It has little of the color of the horse show, the great social event which takes place in the grounds at Ballsbridge in August, but it brings a large crowd of farmers up from the country to do business, and to renew old acquaintances.

Thousands of cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry are brought into the judging ring, during the four days the show is held, and valuable cups and prizes are won in some hundreds of classes. A great number of farmers, cattle breeders, and dealers are induced to make the journey from England, and an air of keen business obtains from the time the turnstiles admit the first visitor until the show closes. This is not surprising, as Ireland lives by its cattle.

During the horse show week, discussions of fashions, plays, and books can be heard, but during the spring show these things hardly enter into the conversation of the hundreds of farmers and their wives who make their annual pilgrimage to Dublin. They are far more intent on the awards of the judges, and the good points of the cattle which they and their neighbors are exhibiting.

Working Models
Of recent years, especially since the war, the mechanical side of the spring show has been developed considerably, and the exhibits of agricultural machinery now include all the latest devices for the improvement of the farm. The principal British firms have working models in the show grounds, driven chiefly by internal combustion engines; but now there is an early prospect of cheap electrical current in the Free State, an effort is being made to interest the Irish farmer in electrically driven machinery. He is, however, a difficult man to wean from the habits and traditions of his ancestors. In many parts of the Free State the agricultural methods of the Book of Genesis are still in progress, and the small farmer looks with a considerable amount of suspicion on the labor-saving appliances that have given his Danish and other competitors such a marked advantage over him in the British market.

Part of the work of the Royal Dublin Society at its spring show is to overcome the rooted prejudice of the small farmer against innovation, and to persuade him that by the use of modern appliances he can increase his output, while at the same time reducing his labor costs. It is a necessarily slow process, but at last year's spring show the attendance in the machinery section was much larger than in former years, and great interest was displayed in the various working models.

Traveling Caravan
In this connection a novel plan is in contemplation for the education of the Irish farmer, and incidentally for the advertisement of the Shannon electric power scheme. It is suggested that a traveling caravan shall be fitted out with all the latest models of agricultural machinery, churns, separators, etc., and shall be sent on a tour of the rural areas. All the models would be worked by electricity, and in this way the farmers, many of whom live too far away from Dublin, or are too poor to visit the Spring Show, would be brought into direct touch with the most recent developments of agricultural science.

The poverty of the Irish farmers is a formidable obstacle in the path of agricultural progress. The great majority of the holdings in the Free State are less than 50 acres, and very few of the farmers have sufficient capital to purchase modern machinery. Even if they had the capital, their holdings are too small to justify the expense. For this reason attempts are being made to encourage co-operative enterprise, and to get parties of farmers in the same district to club together to buy motor plows and tractors.

Co-operation the Keynote
Sir Horace Plunkett has been preaching co-operation for a quarter of a century, but political events in Ireland during recent years interrupted his efforts. He is now, however, more active than ever, and is organizing a series of lectures on co-operation throughout the country. He is also organizing a series of lectures on co-operation throughout the country.

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persuading the most conservative farmers that it is in their own interest that they should endeavor to give the buyers what they want, rather than to continue their old methods of sending to the market what they think it is in the interest of the buyers to have.

By this annual show the Royal Dublin Society has done a great deal to foster the agricultural industry of the country, and this year it is introducing for the first time a demonstration by champion sheep dogs. Comparatively few sheep dogs are kept in Ireland, and then usually in flocks of a dozen, so little is known of the almost human intelligence of the highly trained sheep dogs found in most parts of Great Britain. An attempt is being made to interest the Irish farmer in this art, and a start was made last year by a demonstration at Clonmel, when a number of

English champions were brought over and rounded up large flocks of sheep whose acquaintance they were making for the first time.

The farmers' wives are usually to be found in the section devoted to poultry and butter making. Here all the up-to-date appliances of the modern dairy are to be seen working under the ideal conditions necessary for the production of pure and first-class dairy butter. Cleaner and time-saving methods are essential in the smaller Irish farmhouses, and a considerable improvement has been noticed in the butter of many districts as a result of these demonstrations. Lectures on the management of big creameries are also given, and now that butter is graded and tested before it leaves the country, there is a renewal of interest in this section. Export licenses are refused to those butter makers whose exports are not up to the specified standard. The working of this new law is having a beneficial effect on Irish produce in the English market.

Up-to-date methods of grading eggs are also shown in the poultry-keeping section, and little talks are given by experts to those interested in the proper feeding and care of fowls.

The educational side of the show is probably far more important than the business end, and for this the Royal Dublin Society are certainly entitled to the warmest thanks of the whole community.

Pigs Too Fat
Pigs, too, have been finding very few buyers of recent years, as they have been over-fattened in order to increase the average price per animal. The breeders are now beginning to find that the money they had spent in putting on these few additional pounds of weight is wasted. In fact, they are offered lower prices for their heavy pigs on which they have spent a considerable amount of money in extra food, than they could have obtained for the same animal several weeks earlier.

The views of the judges and the very concrete evidence of the sale ring are doing a great deal toward

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TRADE BALANCE AGAINST IRISH

Government Spokesmen Admit Adverse Showing of £17,000,000 Gross

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—Some surprise, intermingled with amusement, has been caused in Dublin by a report from Washington that the United States has envious eyes on "Ireland's rapidly growing trade," for the adverse trade balance for 1925, as is admitted by one of the Government spokesmen, is £17,000,000 gross, and at least £10,000,000 after allowing for in-

who, after all, is the Free State's best and virtually her only customer—but for political reasons which outweighed economic ones. The United States was certainly never in the running.

The disparity between the imports and exports to the United States is a very important factor against the extension of the American hold in Free State markets. No country can afford to import 12 times as much as she exports—which is roughly the ratio of the Free State trade with the United States. Ireland's principal exports are agricultural produce—cattle, pigs, bacon, eggs and butter, and naturally her biggest and most accessible customers are the big English industrial centers. But even here it is difficult to compete with the Danes, the Canadians, and the Australians, who are now securing a great proportion of the British trade in foodstuffs.

J. J. Walsh, one of the Free State members, in a statement which he wrote before the Washington cable was received, does not give the United States Trade Commissioner much encouragement, for he declares that the country is spending £10,000,000 or £12,000,000 a year on importing goods, including agricultural produce which in the main could be produced at home. He said:

"There are two roads to follow in placing this country on its feet. The first is increased agricultural production—and you can take it that the present Government is determined to give every possible assistance to that industry; and the second is the damping down of imports, which will compel the people to buy their requirements in their own country. By these means only can we stop the appalling outward flow which is pauperizing the country."

BELGIAN TRADE WITH AMERICA INCREASES
BRUSSELS, April 6 (Special Correspondence)—Industrial and commercial transactions between Belgium and the United States increased considerably during 1925 and especially in this case as regards the United States. Commerce between the Belgian Congo and the United States has also increased.

In 1924 the total value of goods exported was \$63,145,924; in 1925 it was \$71,740,205. A considerable increase took place in the export of building material and the Belgian metal industry has been able to compete with the United States, England and France. Exports of textiles have increased while wool exports on the other hand show a slight decrease. Exports of cut diamonds from Antwerp have decreased considerably.

Dr. Klein is advocating sending a Trade Commissioner for the Free State, and he is under the impression that if such an official had been on the spot the United States would not have lost very substantial contracts during the past two years. The fact, however, is that the contracts were lost by England—not by America. The Germans secured the Shannon hydroelectric power contract, the French a contract to clean the Dublin streets, and the Belgians a contract to build a sugar-beet factory that might have gone to England—

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WOMEN'S LEAGUE TO CONVENE AT THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Miss Jane Addams to Preside at Coming Fifth Biennial Congress for Discussion of Best Methods to Secure Peace—Annual Summer School

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 12—The fifth biennial congress of the Women's International League will be held in Ireland from July 8 to 15, under the presidency of Miss Jane Addams, the league's international president. The league is rejoicing over the fact that the authorities of the National University in Dublin have very graciously consented to allow the league the use of the university buildings for the congress.

The keynote of this year's conference will be "The Next Steps Toward Peace." Discussions will range themselves round: (a) The things that cause war, viz., exploitation and oppression, as seen in imperialism, economic and colonial, in the relations between minorities and majorities and in militarism; and (b) the things that do away with war, viz., non-violence, as seen in co-operation, conciliation and arbitration, democratic control, and disarmament.

Each national section of the Women's International League will prepare a report stating the conditions in their respective countries which are likely to cause war, and giving their suggestions as to the immediate steps to take to make war impossible. These reports are to take the place of the usual reports on the local activities of the national sections. Each report will have a résumé or summary, which will be read by the respective representatives of the national sections at a public session of the congress, and must not take more than five minutes to read. This rule is imperative when it is realized that 24 national sections are included in the league. Miss Jane Addams will summarize the principal points of these reports, and indicate the common program, if any, that has been evolved at the close of this particular session.

Three commissions will cover that part of the program which deals with the things that cause war. On the second part, which deals with the way to end war, there will not be

and Labor Information. Further a decree of the Minister of Railways provides for a 50 per cent reduction in the third-class fares for unemployed intellectual workers, if they are registered with the public employment exchanges, and if they are seeking employment in some other locality than that in which they reside.

POLAND AIDS "BLACK COATS"
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 7—A decree has recently been issued by the Minister of Labor in Poland placing a number of groups of intellectual workers within the scope of compulsory unemployment insurance, states Industrial

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Ireland One of Most Beautiful Countries of Europe, With Surprise At Every Mile

IRELAND URGED TO ADVERTISE

One of Europe's Most Beautiful Lands, Its Variety of Scenery Has Few Equals

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—Ireland, so far, has not realized the possibilities and the potential wealth of a well-organized tourist traffic. That is not because of lack of counselors—both native and otherwise—but is due to the innate conservatism of the race and the lack of a leader capable of carrying through a campaign—and, incidentally, of providing the necessary capital.

The tourist traffic was at a standstill for 10 years, and even now one finds people who ask "Is it safe to go to Ireland?" There are today quite a number of people who fancy that a visit to Ireland must be undertaken with more courage than Livingstone needed to explore Central Africa. The trouble, of course, is that they hear more of Ireland's troubles, usually greatly magnified, than of her progress, which, if not speedy, is sure.

Ireland is one of the most beautiful countries in Europe, with a variety of scenery that has few equals. Anyone with a taste for country life could never complain of monotony, for in most countries there is a surprise at every mile. This has never been exploited.

Ireland Not Advised Only recently Sir Sefton Branner, on his return from a visit to the United States, put the case very bluntly. He said that he was greatly surprised on seeing the advertisements of most European countries printed in the Atlantic Daily Mail, published daily on the Caronia, on which he traveled from New York, setting out the scenic attractions and advantages of such countries for tourists.

"Not a line was published about Ireland," he said, "and until we arrived off the Irish coast, Ireland for the majority abroad did not exist. Perhaps the fulfillment of the hopes with regard to Bantay Bay air mail schemes would see a bigger influx of American visitors to our country; but first of all, you must make its attractions known. This can only be done by extensively advertising in the United States and Europe. Other European countries, notably England, France, Switzerland, Italy, Norway, and Germany, have proved the tremendous truth that it pays to advertise."

"It is within the bounds of possibility that many of the wealthy Americans who travel on the large, speedy liners would visit Ireland, and, if sufficient inducement were offered, the shipping companies might be willing to run the big liners carrying the mails into either Bantay or Queenstown; but this is a problem for the harbor authorities and tourist associations."

A Policy of Delay Sir Sefton is not the first well-wisher to make this point, but some people are counseling a policy of "wait and see"; they urge that no big drive should be made until the country is ready to receive its guests.

The procrastinators want the roads improved and the hotels brought up to date and new ones erected. They argue that one dissatisfied visitor may prevent a hundred potential ones from coming to the country. They point out that many of the hotels lack bathrooms, and that the hotel proprietors have a great deal to learn about modern methods of conducting their establishments—they have even suggested that it is necessary for the Irish hotel proprietors to visit Switzerland and other continental playgrounds before any intensive campaign for advertising the country is undertaken.

Quite a number of improvements are, however, being carried on in a quiet way, and visitors, if they are content with hotels that lack the glacial and up-to-dateness of the Ritz and the Carlton in London, or of the big hotels in New York and Chicago, will at least find that they can get clean sheets for their beds.

Killarney Protecting Visitors. Killarney has taken steps to prevent overcharging by the loquacious jaywalkers, who will "honor" you out of twice the legal fare for a trip around the district if they get half a chance. Their tricks, however, have been frustrated by the introduction of taxicabs. Killarney has also brought motorboats to the lakes and a new restaurant has been opened by the Great Southern Railway in the town. These are minor points, but they are steps in the right direction.

J. J. Walsh, the Postmaster-General for the Free State, declares that the town itself is cleaner than it has been at any time for the last 20 years. Indeed, he added, it is cleaner than Biarritz, the acknowledged show town of the Continent. Of course, there is plenty of golfing, etc., to be had in the neighborhood.

Italy Reaps Big Sum It has been pointed out that Italy last year received \$20,000,000 from the tourist traffic, and this statement has been used very largely for propaganda in the formation of a tourist association in Ireland. Some 500 hotels have joined it, and the funds obtained amount to about £12,000, partly from a special rate struck in many districts, which would benefit from an influx of tourists to the country. This sum, of course, will not go far in any worldwide campaign, and it is hoped that the Government will make the Exchequer a special grant. A penny rate is all that can legally be raised. It produces only £30 a year in Killarney and £33 in Larnie. So that the only form of advertising possible is on a co-operative basis.

One outcome of the Tourists' Association is the publication of the tariffs of most of the principal hotels. This is, indeed, a very big step forward in Ireland, where usually the first price quoted is by no means the one that the management is prepared to accept. The foreigner, who objects to wrangling about prices does not understand the Irish characteristic of spending a day bargaining over 5s. or 10s. in the price of a car.

The prices range from about £4 4s. to £5 5s. a week in most of the country hotels; or even less in Dublin, where a bed and breakfast can be obtained at quite good hotels for 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. a night. Some of the hotels make an inclusive charge for the week, which shows a considerable reduction on the daily à la carte tariff.

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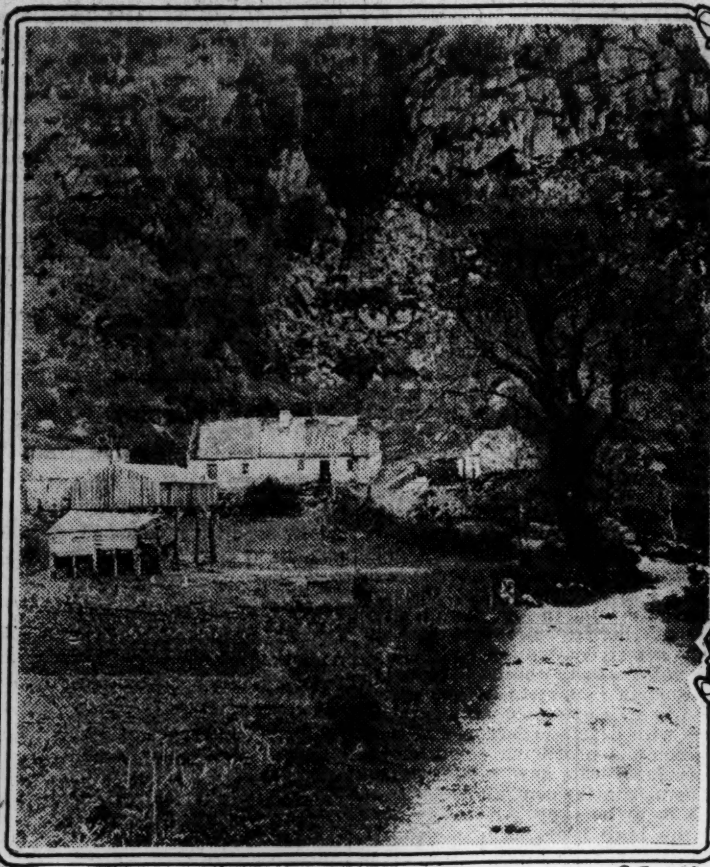
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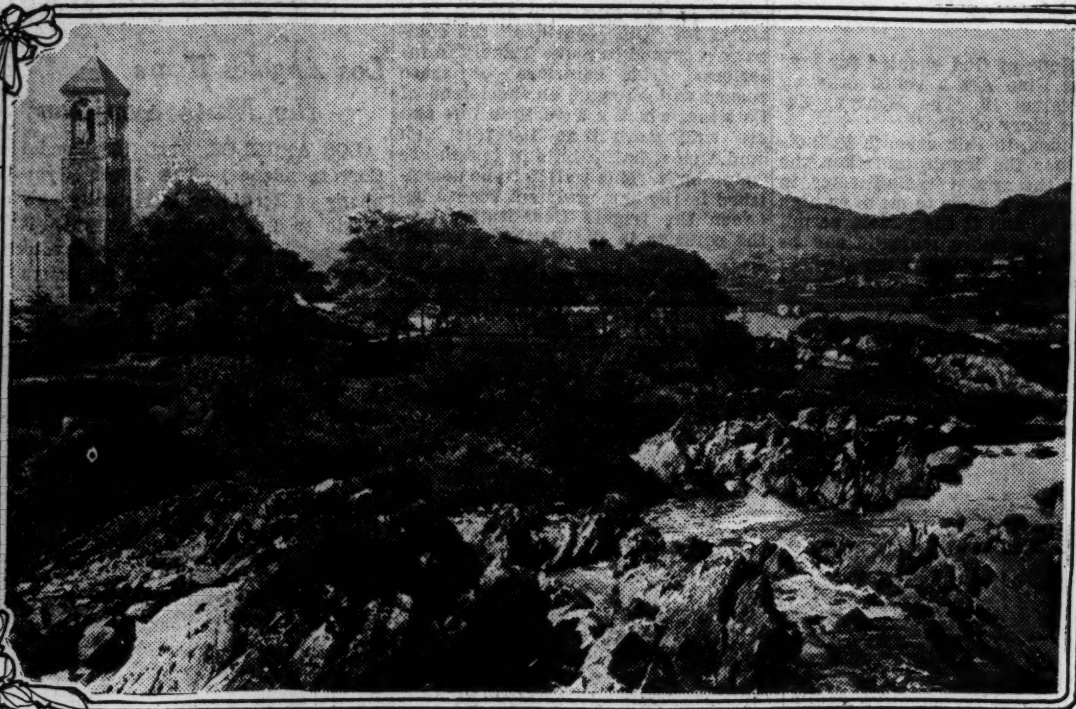
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Picturesque Aspects of Rural Ireland, With Alluring Attractions for Tourists and Artists



THE ROBBERS' GLEN, LOO VALLEY
The Wild Appearance of This Glen Might Well Justify Its Name, Irrespective of Its History.



SNEEM, COUNTY KERRY
A Charming View of a Section of the Country Famous as the Site of "Killarney's Lakes and Fells."

first time admitted to membership. That it would have a roll of 10,000.

The Royal Dublin Society is an outcome of the first University Philosophical Society founded in Ireland, which prospered under the guidance of George Berkeley, the greatest of Irish thinkers, and held weekly meetings in Trinity College until it outgrew its academic habilitments, and expanded in 1731 into the "Dublin Society for Improving Husbandry, Manufacture, and Other Useful Arts."

This society was granted a royal charter of incorporation in 1750 and became the Royal Dublin Society. For years its activities other than those connected with the annual shows, revolved around Leinster House, that fine old pile where the Free State Parliament now sits. Built by a German, Richard Castle (who also designed the Old Parliament House in College Green, now the head offices of the Bank of Ireland), it was taken over by the Government after the signing of the Treaty.

Government Takes Leinster House When the society applied to have its home, which housed a magnificent library, restored, the Executive Council made many efforts to find another site for its Parliament House, but without avail. Eventually the Government decided to make Leinster House their permanent home and to grant the society a sum of £58,000 in compensation. This has resulted in the centralization of the society at Ballsbridge. Considerable amounts have been spent on restoring the show grounds and buildings which were in the occupation of the military authorities for four years and these are now nearly completed.

It was feared at one time that the loss of Leinster House would result in the disappearance of half the members, but it seems that the Ballsbridge rendezvous, although in the suburbs, is more popular than the ancient headquarters in the heart of the city. Probably the promptness of the council in making Ballsbridge bigger and better has helped to this end. The new West Hall and the additional wing to the Simonscourt Hall were commenced and completed in 14 weeks, in time to be used for the Spring Show last May. The new members' hall was likewise reconstructed by Nov. 1. The holding capacity had exceeded all expectations, upward of 2200 people having been accommodated at one recital.

Society's Influence Increases The increase in the numbers of those attending the recitals and lectures of the society in recent years is distinctly heartening and proves that the society was not far wrong in centralizing in Ballsbridge instead of attempting to acquire a new site for its headquarters in the neighborhood of Leinster House.

The record of the society for last year was indeed an object lesson in co-operative effort and voluntary help toward developing the material prosperity of the country. On the agricultural side, the past year was a great one, each show being a record and the financial results surpassing any previous efforts. The annual Spring Show in May, which has become the National Agricultural Educational Show in Ireland, is growing in popularity so quickly as to rival the Horse Show attendances.

A Popular Institution The attendances at the horse show last year, eclipsing all previous occasions, were a testimony of its remarkable hold on the affections of the people of the country. Visitors from abroad were relatively few, but this year the society is looking forward once more to welcoming its friends from foreign lands.

A new departure has been inaugurated in the way of an international jumping competition. The scheme has taken some time to mature, but is now within measurable distance.

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Blending of Art
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Irish Tweeds
are reflected in costumes that show one at one's best. Inspection invited.
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MODIFICATION DISCUSSED OF FREE STATE COURT SYSTEM

Proposed Changes May Include Abolition of Robes, Wigs, and Much Ancient Ceremony

DUBLIN, April 12 (Special Correspondence)—Whether the judges of the Free State are to wear wigs has divided the bar into the Whigs and the Tories—the Tories being those who want to do away with all robes, wigs, and ceremony in the courts. It is understood that the Whigs will gain half a victory when the Rules of Court Committee report; and that the report will recommend that the judges shall wear small wigs, similar to those worn by the barristers in the English courts, and not the full bottom wigs that obtained during the old régime.

A number of other changes in the conduct of the courts will be put into operation, if the new court officers' bill is passed by the Free State Parliament. This reorganizes all the offices connected with the Supreme and High Courts, and places all the central offices of the High Court, including the probate office, the bankruptcy office, the inquiries office, and the accountants' office, together with the taxing master's office, under the direction of a new official, who is to be a barrister of 10 years' standing, and who will be given the title of Master of the High Court. He will be responsible for all the business of the courts, and he will nominate registrars to assist the judges in bankruptcy and other cases.

Hope is expressed that a clean sweep of the existing staff will not be made, as in the case of the judges, for such a course would involve the Free State in a heavy bill each year for pensions. At present it is paying £32,000 per annum in pensions to former judges.

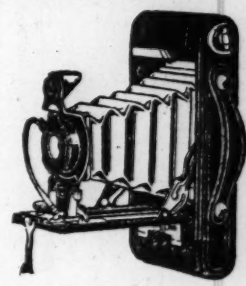
The office of high sheriff is abolished, and after the passing of the act no appointment will be made to the office of under-sheriff, and as they disappear their duties and powers will be discharged by the county registrars.

Existing clerks of the crown and peace and persons who have been eligible for appointment as county registrars, and they will hear interlocutory applications and unopposed final applications in relation to suits in court. This should expedite the business of the Circuit Courts.

The salaries, allowances, and expenses of District Court clerks will be paid out of moneys voted by the Government, instead of from the fund into which fines and dog licenses are now paid. These sums in future will go directly to the exchequer.

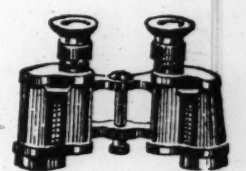
The Free State Courts of Justice cost the country £340,000 a year, and as a result of the reorganization which is taking place, it is hoped that this will be reduced.

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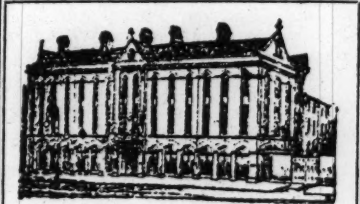
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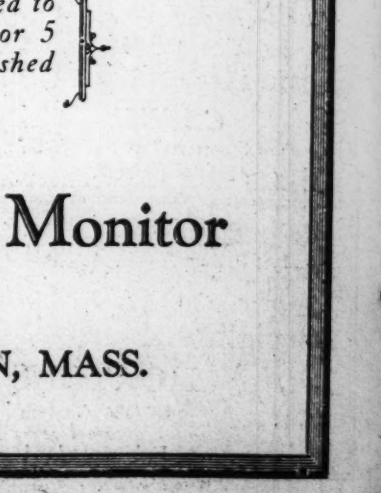
and we could likewise say some very nice things about our Ice-Cream, but, in each case we might be depriving you of some of the pleasure to be derived from your first experience of using either. And, we hope the day is not far distant.

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Music News and Reviews

BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASS.



THE HOME FORUM

The Beginnings of a Great Institution

ON A back shelf, hidden in gloom and dust from the pallid sunlight that trickled in between the books in the shop-front—was one of those brown broken-backed Tractates of Ecclesiastical Doctrines of which our pious forefathers of the days of the first James and Charles were so fond. With the irregular curiosity of the book-hunter I peered inside and in the quarter-light stirred to make out the old black letters of this relic of bygone theology. I knew the shopman was watching me, watching me in the true, catalogue-seller's way, that is, one eye apparently directed on a book, catalogue or piece of correspondence on his desk, but himself actually intent upon the foraging visitor, keenly noting every volume taken from his shelf, passing by those returned with a dusty explosive snap, and in those slightly pursed, nodding sagely at those intently turned and studied—then with a half sideways, half upward glance, like an old crow's, pondering if he can recollect others in his stock of some resemblance which later he can push gently into notice—and all the time his head bent over the work before him. I knew the attitude this time, not by that boring feeling which the eagle eye of a big-storeman causes, but by the milder eye of a milliner induces, but from that very earnestness. For his concentration was unnatural; no man could have remained so simply intent upon a letter, not upon the friendliest of letters ever penned by the gentlest craftsman of words, with those ranged worthies about him and that captivating smell of old calf which wraps the book-lover into a world of fairy and exasperates the dainty housewife. Sure enough, before I had spelled out the imprimatur, that fateful word of the licenser that loosed yet one more keel on the stormy ocean of letters, he had noiselessly pushed something under my elbow and vanished back into his place without a sound. I took his offering up.

It was the outer cover of a school copybook, and on a label in the corner, written in a fine old scholarly hand, "The Weekly Account, July 29, 1845." Inside was what seemed to be a thin booklet, mouse-eaten at the edges, a bold woodcut intilling the first paragraph. Peering closer I could make out the title: "The Weekly Account, Containing Special Notices of the Proceedings of the Convention of the Friends of the Cause of the Slave, held at the City of New York, on the 29th of July, 1845." From the "The King, The Prince Rupert, the Clubmen etc."—Published July 29, 1845.

It was an actual number of a newspaper from the days of Charles I. Here indeed was an opportunity to gaze in old pastures, in the company of laughing Cavaliers or grim Puritans—I must confess myself to a furtive affection for the latter, with their quaint stiff ways, their iron sincerity of purpose and stern rejection of the mirth of their degenerate brothers, an opportunity to live again the green years of an English life. I paid the surprisingly few shillings the shopman asked, with alacrity, and hurried home with my treasure buttoned inside my coat to

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WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor
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Where Washington Was a Guest

WHEN Gen. George Washington came down the Valley of the Rondout in October, 1781, he is said to have spent the night at the house of Major Cornelius Wynkoop, in Stone Ridge, and have slept in the right hand front room of the second story. The following morning he rode on to Kingston with his staff.

At Kingston, Matthew Ten Eyke, the president of the Board of Trustees, read the following address: "The humble address of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Hurley."

"To His Excellency George Washington, General and Commander-in-Chief of the American Army etc."

"Sir, we the Trustees of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the town of Hurley beg leave to approach your Excellency with hearty deep senti-

ment of the signal services you have rendered our country, by a conduct, resolution and courage so happily combined, and so dignified by the noblest virtues, that the latest posterity shall reverence you as the protector of the country. Silence must muse our gratitude (for the power of language cannot display it) to the Supreme Being who has been graciously pleased to appoint a person of your Excellency's virtue and ability, to be His happy instrument of rescuing these United States from the many dangers with which they have been threatened by the cruel and powerful enemy. We cannot refrain from joining in the universal applause that awaits such distinguished merit.

"May your Excellency enjoy the greatest possible blessings that heaven can bestow; may your illus-

trious exploits and undertakings for the public good be productive of a speedy, permanent and honorable peace; and after living and blessing mankind be rewarded with endless happiness in the mansions of the righteous."

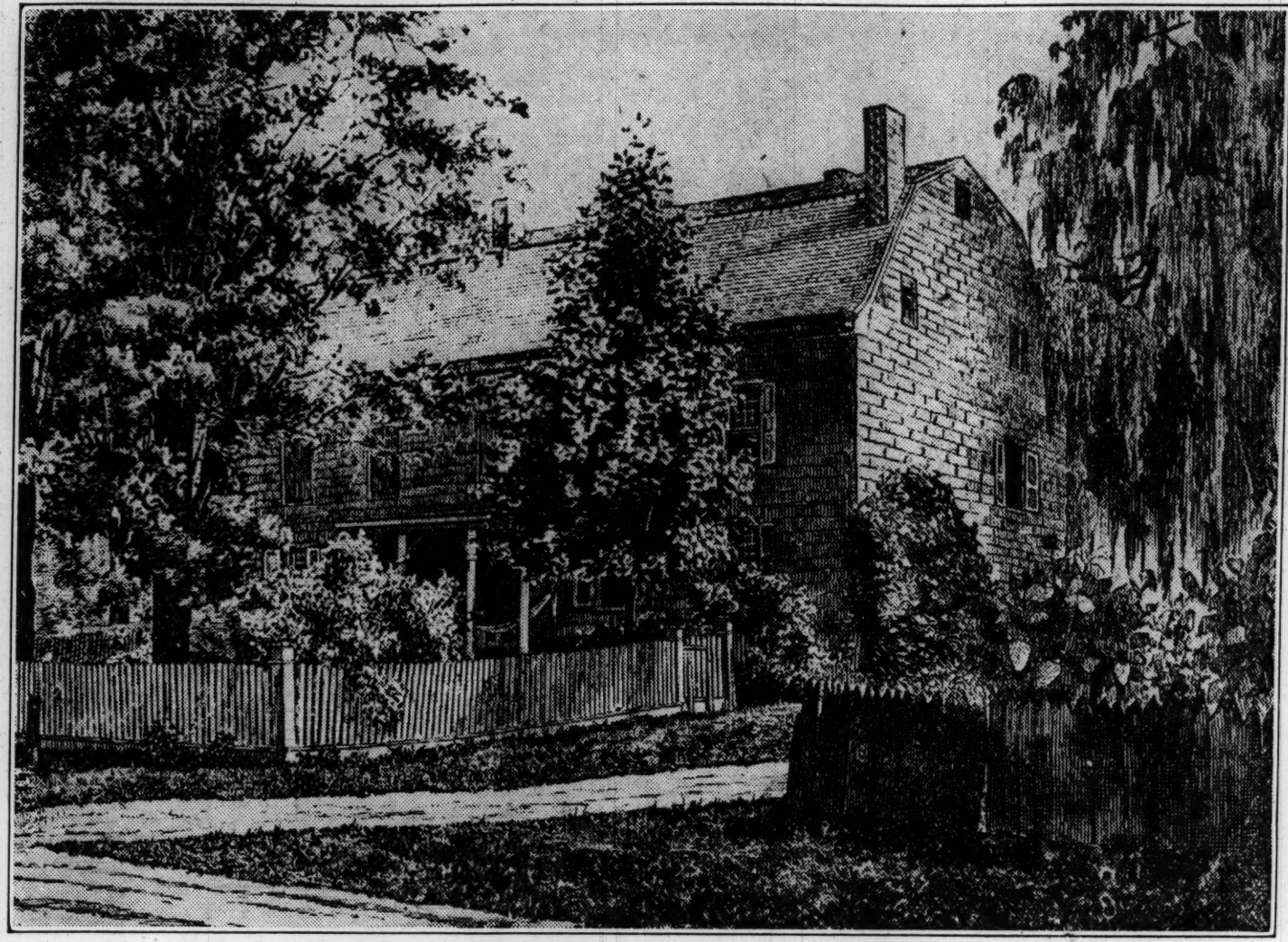
"By orders of the Trustees,"
"Matthew Ten Eyke, Speaker."
"Nov. 16, 1782."

General Washington replied as follows: "Gentlemen—I return you my thanks for this flattering mark of your esteem, and exceedingly regret that the duties of my station will not permit me to make but so short a stay among a people, from whom I have received the warmest proofs of regard, and for whose character I entertain the highest respect. It is peculiarly pleasing to me to find that my conduct has merited the approba-

tion of my fellow citizens. If my endeavors shall have contributed to the freedom and independence of my country, that consolation will more than repay my labor."
"Hurley, Nov. 16th, 1782."

The formal reception over, General Washington and staff proceeded to the house of Judge Dirck Wynkoop, in Green Street to dine. The judge was an older brother of Maj. Cornelius E. Wynkoop with whom General Washington passed the previous night.

The dinner was an event long remembered in the village, and the recipe for cake and jumbles served at this dinner has been handed down in the Wynkoop family, and faithfully each year a cake has been made from this recipe in commemoration of Washington's Birthday.



House of Major Wynkoop, Stone Ridge, New York State

"Mend Your Speech"

The story is told of a professor who was looking over the English work of one of his pupils, whom he thus accosted, with half-meant severity: "Sir, your vocabulary is mean and poor—but is amply sufficient for the expression of your ideas." So far as the glory of words is concerned in the expression of our English tongue we may truthfully say: "Ichabod" on the facade of the Temple of Speech. We are in an age of sloppiness and slang. Who can fail to be touched by the delightful spontaneity and individuality in the speech of children till the time when they go to school. Then very soon everything is "cute," "peachy," "great." They lose that instinctive rectitude and that element of quality in their speech that made their childish talk burn and shine with extraordinary illumination. Everywhere nowadays one may hear men and women talk sloppily. The magazines rarely rise above journalese. The newspapers often fall below that.

Style and literature seem to belong to a past age when people had leisure and desire to write cadenced prose and classic verse. But our language, we think, must be devastatingly direct and shockingly staccato. All too often our written word moves forward with a series of jerks, and with the unmusical effect of a machine gun in action. Our vernacular has become rapid and threadbare, and we seem to have lost sight of the fact that it is through our folk speech that we attain to the characteristic expression of our nature. It is the mother-tongue which gives to our matured thought the relief and illumination it seeks in the utterance of words. After new impressions are received, comes the comparing, judging, reducing them to order and meaning, and in this act the aid of words is sought when new judgments spring from the wordless recesses of thought or feeling under the stimulus of experience or emotion. It is thus that the thought is enriched and enlarged. Hence we see the importance of an exact and free use of the mother-tongue.

Through its medium we achieve our highest and best literary expression. Witness Bunyan, Sir Thomas Browne, Stevenson, Emerson, Ruskin. All the resources of language lie ready to be quarried and polished into a marble finish, but most people seem satisfied to hack and chop, and to chisel with rough tools. Even colleges and seminaries there is little quest for elevation of style, and while the modern oratorical address is often sound and helpful, it is likewise often scant in ideas and lacking in rhetoric. The increased, enriched, and pruned vocabulary that avoids garrulity, shallow facility, and the halting manner, is exceedingly rare. Our use of words witnesses to the superficiality of our thought.

"Mend your speech," said Shakespeare, "lest it mar your fortunes." When Shakespeare wrote the English language was woven into a cloth of gold, whose luster we have allowed to become dimmed. The allurements of hidden continents and shadowed oceans, the imperious life of horizons and the discoveries of mariners and explorers, all drained their essence into literary expression. The rich path-

heritance of that pinnacle of unapproachable splendor in the literary art ought to make us mend our manners and our speech.

"The evil of slang," writes Walter Eaton Prichard, "is its failure of immortality." And an editor who is feeling after finer things for the daily press has recently declared: "Realism when applied to the speech of the day, can only achieve the success of the day."

"A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in baskets of silver." It will attract the eye, hold the ear, and delight the heart, feed the understanding. The fit word is the inevitable word, the musical word. The English language is a rich deposit and we ought to draw upon it generously and with discrimination.

Odilon Redon

Do you not find the man himself in those wooded masses cut by luminous alleys and in those flowered lawns where children and animals run and frolic? . . . In those trembling bouquets, those slender stalks, and that whole fragile splendor of flowers and pure water and in transparent glasses. Strewn flowers, light stuffs and mirrors reflecting delightful apparitions—it is through you that I know him. Along that path which he has followed to reach that room where your harmonies penetrate another, brush by one another, and enchant me with their tangled and furtive reflections like vague music, he has tarried everywhere. He has leaned on this bridge, to watch the river gathering up a sky of troubled silver through which run shudders of turquoise and of sap-phire. I have surprised him at the corner of a lane of mauve, where, with the delight of a child, he was observing that a lantern askew, a little shop window, a garbage can, the greasy pavement, the gutter, and the most humble animals and the poorest people participate in the glory of the mist and of the sun-light. With comic or tired gestures, the jewel, the faded rag, the mottled tur, or the downy plumage, the quivering ear, the wagging tail, all obey, and enter without effort, into the whirlwind of his soul. Everything obeys joyously, as if to merit the enchanted tenderness which attaches him to everything that lives. The intelligence of opals, of emeralds, and of jet, and the limpidity of translucent stones into which the lightest down of the flowers and the pollen blown from their corollas penetrate and mingle, have, by their aerial voyages, made me appreciate his heart. That which is most spontaneous, most fugitive, most light and delicate on all moving surfaces is that which he gathers up and mixes, to make his fleeting form, to make his modes recede, and to make his diffused world into imponderable harmonies, in which the drop of water, the blade of grass, the butterfly's wing, and the elytron of the insect furnish, if he desires it, the central and colored motif around which his whole universe turns—Ella Parra, in "Mist Art." Translated by Walter

The Bridle Path

Sweet scented is the lane along which the horses pass at intervals. Green maple leaves hang like pale lanterns over it, and under a mass of new foliage there are tiny somber pools of rain that are slowly vanishing into the earth that softly sips from surflet. The path is half sun-light, half shade, cool and wholesome in spots, then dry and summery.

The path bears fresh scars, mementoes of carresses from hoofs of noble animals. Little scallops, curving crescents, and receding blunt depressions have been lately placed on the hard surface where the road rests in the laughing sunshine. In moister places there is the full imprint of a recent promenade left in the plastic earth.

How unfrequented is the bridle path that leads through the blossoming city park with its trees and flowers! How charming its desertion, its quiet desuetude! Along the boulevard that may be seen from the hill-top there are hundreds of motorcars eliding over a smooth brown road. But only a few people revel in the joys of the bridle path, walk their luxurious animals over the scented earth, talking to them the while, or inhaling the perfume of new bloom, their thoughts intact, unspoken, but tacitly shared with their mount. Softly their horses' hoofs have fallen like rain, as they enjoyed the burgeoning blossoms, the trailing vines, and the sight of robin red-breast.

Overhanging branches from the bordering trees form a natural Tudor arch that partially shades the road and harbors the solace of the woodland.

There comes a steady, rocking rhythm in the air, the resounding music of a single horseman, made by the cymbals of metal and firm earth, with a rising interlude as an occasional surface rock is struck. The rush of the bridle path is broken by this new sound, this steady staccato beat of horse and horseman. The twain come into view. It is a new Centurion. A twentieth century girl, riding like a part of the beautiful horse—a crimson rider on a chestnut mare. They swing past. Nothing separates them, Mercurian wings lightning the hoofs of the horse as they scale Parnassian heights.

Scott Today

We all know the varying criticism of Scott in the past—that Carlyle held him cheap and that Ruskin held him beyond price; that he bored Thackeray and held Hugo captive; that Goethe praised The Fair Maid of Perth, and that Turgeneff paid homage to him in the pilgrimage to Centobato on the occasion of the centennial of his birth in 1817.

We all know the varying criticism of today. Whatever is said pro or con proves that Scott is still very much to reckon with. He remains a great figure among the English novelists and an influence in the world. . . . Few characters are used oftener in speech than his to designate the qualities of Tom, Dick or Harry. Tom is told not to be a Filibuster; Dick that he's a Domine Sampson; and Harry that he is just the Antiquray over again. In a corner of New Hampshire that I know, the store-keeper is Walter Scott Blank and a baby born in 1922 was christened Rowan.

Such use of his characters speaks his universality today. Not quite so long ago as yesterday I had a more telling proof. We were walking to a little town under low mountains. It was in the long twilight of August in Northern Scotland. It was a Saturday night. We were in quest of minced collops and other provender to tide us over the Sabbath we were to spend with our friends. We had fallen upon them without warning and the house was stocked insufficiently for two more in family and company. The daughter of the house who was our guide, said suddenly, after a pause in the conversation, "He was a MacGregor. You are never certain what one of them will do, but whatever it is will make trouble. Oh, but why am I telling you that? You know what they are. It's all in Rob Roy!" What drowsy her to confide in the Americans so unexpectedly thrust upon her people I do not know. It was, perhaps, youth responding to youth. Or maybe it was that we all three had just been stirred by the same music from the bare hillside above us. A sickle moon hung ahead of us over the dark mass of a castle that had once been prison to Mary Queen of Scots. The noise of burns running full asserted itself when the skirts of the pipes died away. There was much of Scotland in the scene, in the hour, in the story—happies, and memories of Mary, and the MacGregors still what their neighbors have always held them to be. But memorable to me, if not so moving at the time, was the faith the girl had that all the world had read Rob Roy. There could be no testimony so conclusive of the universality of Scott as this of the girl off-guard in a moment of emotion and thoughtfulness of all but her own trouble.—Cornelius Weygandt, in "A Century of the English Novel."

Rainbow and Mustard Dust

I am on the wild island of Borneo looking westward into a strangely weird and beautiful sunset. . . . Over everything there is a yellow dust, yellow dust that looks as if all the color and essence of all the mustard fields in the world had been crushed into dust, and then taken up by the tumultuous hands of the brassy wind and scattered over the whole sky from east to west.

Back of the mustard dust to the extreme west, crimson slashes and deep yellow fissures break through at frequent intervals as if a volcano were in eruption. . . . The sky all over, from horizon to horizon, looks as if millions of tons of dust had been thrown up to the zenith. Upon that dust of mustard flowers the lights of heaven are shining. . . . A few clouds have been gathered in the east. The sunset is so weird and fascinating that one has not noticed them. Then a slight rain begins to fall. Then—miracle of miracles! for a rainbow is always a miracle; it never grows old; it is always new; a fresh thrill comes each time we look upon such naked grandeur. . . . The weirdness leaves the skies and a soft, diffused, beautiful glow of golden glory pervades the heavens, drips upon the earth, hunts out every leaf of every tree, bathes every man, woman and child in its soft wonder, paints every graceful palm tree, pours molten gold into every stream, crowns every wave with a crest of gold, kisses every mountain-side with golden glory.—William A. Slidger, in "A Book of Sunsets."

Rest in the Omnipresence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE world's cry for peace and rest indicates that its dwellers are not as a whole thinking aright. If they were, there would not be so many evidences of unrest and suffering. The promises held out to humanity in the Bible are clear statements of God's willingness and ability to keep His children in constant tranquility; and still, many who seem much blessed in all the conditions which are believed to contribute to harmony and well-being, find themselves ill at ease through mental and physical disorders. Not a few religious teach that God is good, and that He is with His people; and yet, many people seemed moved, as was Gideon of old, to cry out, "If the Lord be with us, why then is all this befallen us? and where be all His miracles which our fathers told us of?"

May it not be that the fault lies in the beliefs of mortals, who do not as yet clearly see that though it is commonly acknowledged that God is good, it is not seen that He is omnipotent and omnipresent. Is it not also true that the religious teachings of the present time neglect to establish the fact that because God, good, is all-power and all-presence, evil, the opposite of good, cannot really be a power or presence? There must be something lacking in the teachings concerning God's power and presence, else there would not be so much acceptance of the claims of evil's power and presence. Peace is normal and should preponderate.

The Bible teachings are very definite as to God's power and presence. For instance, Deity speaks through Jeremiah: "Am I a God at hand, . . . and not a God afar off? . . . Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord." And Zephaniah declares, "The King of Israel, even the Lord, is in the midst of thee: thou shalt not see evil any more; . . . he will save, he will rejoice over thee with joy." Christian Science accepts these statements as true and invariable, as inspired by the God of all eras, by the God who, being "no respecter of persons," is no respecter of periods or nations. It is indeed essential to understand that the Biblical statements of God's omnipresence and power were not given as historical records of special dispensations, but as declarations of truth available in every age and locality.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 102, 103): "Science defines omnipresence as universality, that which precludes the presence of evil. This verity annuls the testimony of the senses, which say that sin is an evil power, and substance is perishable." Mrs. Eddy teaches from the invariable Scriptural basis that there is but one God, one Spirit, and that therefore there is but one power. Hence, it is Christianly scientific to understand and state that there is but one real presence, which "precludes the presence of evil." Accepting this self-evident proposition, one can readily understand why the ancient prophet should have declared, "Thou shalt not see evil any more." If God is all-power—and He is—how then can evil, the opposite of good, be power or have real presence? How simple, then, is the teaching of Christian Science, that the healing of unrest, weariness, discontent comes through acknowledging God as infinite good, all-powerful and ever present, the most high God, who promises through Isaiah that His people "shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, . . . and in quiet resting places." Exercising faith in God's loving promises, when we seem restless and undone, we can prove His omnipotence. As Elizabeth Barrett Browning writes:—

"God's greatness flows around our incompleteness,
Round our restlessness, His rest."

It was the thorough understanding of the omnipresence of divine Love, which he possessed and exercised, that enabled Jesus to bring health and peace wherever he went. Knowing that God is the only power and that the Christ, which he manifested, is the spiritual idea of this one God, he could tenderly invite all the weary and heavy laden of every place and period to come unto him. He could invite all to come to Truth as the compassionate Saviour from all error, and could promise that all sincere seekers should there find rest and peace.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307): "What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask; more we do not want; more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the Peace still to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

Magic Carpets

The Holiday Shop is a place of enchantment. It lies between two prosaic establishments the drabness of which adds much to its peculiar charm. It has one flat window and a door to the side. The window is a mass of brightly colored posters of many lands; of mighty ships towering giant-like above a sea of electric blue, with tiny steamers of the proportions of miniature toys, bravely puffing about its bows; of railway trains with efficient, good-looking drivers beckoning to all and sundry to come and join them in the best and quickest run from London to the East. There is a magnificent picture of a midnight sun with words of fire below announcing "Pleasure Cruises in Norway Fjords"; and right across the entire window has been pasted the sentence, "On Sapphire Seas to Lands of Golden Sunshine."

Inside the Holiday Shop the walls are lined with tiny wooden partitions from each of which, as if in the very act of asking you to be taken, protrudes a railway ticket. It is all so simple. You just push open the glass door, go up to the young man behind the counter, and ask for a ticket to anywhere. And the ticket, being so extremely to hand, is yours in a second, if not sooner.

The man behind the counter is a magician. "Egypt," you may say. "Egypt, Madam? Certainly."

This time a book with carbon paper is produced, and after a few pencil scratchings a perforated sheet is torn out and handed to you—a magic carpet to Egypt, folded up and slipped into your bag.

There is a large suitcase in the Holiday Shop that you pause each day before its window in passing, despite the fact that your own particular holiday, long since arranged, has nothing whatever to do with Egypt, Norway or Egypt. Was it childish to play a little pretending game one sunny summer morning and push your way among the travelers who were buying up carpets left and right? Was it foolish to stand by the counter between the steady for the Australian Tyrol and the big man for the Mediterranean Cruise and ask loudly for particulars of conducted tours to Cairo and the Pyramids?

The man behind the counter treated you quite seriously and handed you a booklet with a picture of an amazingly intelligent-looking Sphinx on the cover, advising you to book as early as possible as carpets to that particular part of the globe were in great demand.

You nodded understandingly, and pocketing the booklet passed out into the sunshine.

By the side of the pavement a market cart has drawn up. It is heavy with baskets of great brown eggs with sprigs of freshly gathered mint folded in between them here and there. At the back of the cart is a little boy seated on a wooden plank. He is a round, brown-faced little boy, with a blue cap on his head. In his hands is a big bunch of red English roses. On the side of the cart, in a new, shining lettering, is the name of the farm, and below it—most strange coincidence—the village you have chosen for your holidays.

As if by the wave of a wand Cairo and the Pyramids and the intelligent-looking Sphinx vanish into nothingness. A cottage garden has taken their place.

Lychee Nuts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Eating a Lychee nut
I remember
Once a horseman rode
From the beautiful south
To Chang An,
Bringing Lychee nuts.
And when she saw him
Yang Kwei Fel smiled.

Dorothy Rowe.

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WEST'S GROWTH IS REMARKABLE

Agricultural, Social, and Economic Development Follows Rapidly.

OTTAWA, Ont. (Special Correspondence)—In 1859 the British Government transferred the control of Rupert's Land and the North West Territories to the newly formed Dominion Government after compensating the Hudson's Bay Company for the loss of her rights in this territory by giving her certain grants of land and a cash consideration of approximately \$1,500,000. At that time this cash consideration was considered, by many people, to be a large one and the large areas of land received by the company had but little cash value.

This vast area was given over to the Indian, the fur trader and the buffalo, and its white inhabitants were few in number, and leaving out missionaries and traders were, most of them, in a few small settlements in the neighborhood of Old Fort Garry. Here the Municipal District of Assiniboia had been formed in 1841 marking the beginning of self-government on the prairies. Other than this municipal district there was no form of government when the Territories were transferred to the Dominion in 1859.

The Manitoba Act of 1870 launched the old district of Assiniboia on an independent constitutional career and marked the birth of a new province in the west. In 1905 two other new provinces—Saskatchewan and North West Territories, and the tale of Canada's provinces became complete as we know it today.

New Era Opened Up

There were fewer farmers in the province of Manitoba than in either of her sister provinces, yet the eggs laid in 1925 by the hens in that province alone had a greater value than the total cash consideration received by the Hudson's Bay Company from the British Government in 1859. The building of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the prairies marked the opening of a new era in western Canadian development remarkable for its social, agricultural, economic, industrial and urban activity. A brief statement of a few salient features of this development may be of interest.

In 1859 Messrs. W. Caldwell and W. Buckingham, two Toronto porters, brought their outfit, 650 miles across country from St. Paul, Minnesota, and established the first western newspaper, "The Northwest" in a log hut outside the Fort Garry inclosure, on the east side of the main road to the Red River Settlement, now Main Street, Winnipeg. This was the first and, for a decade, the only newspaper in Canada between the Great Lakes and the Rockies. Today, to fill its place, there are a dozen daily papers with modern equipment and large circulation and literally hundreds of weeklies.

First School on Prairies

The first public school on the prairies was opened in a log storehouse, near the present site of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Winnipeg depot, in 1871, by W. E. Lupton, who a year later founded the Manitoba Free Press. In 1922 over \$44,000,000

In the Ship Lanes

GRain from the American and Canadian wheat fields is reaching tidewater by Canadian routes for export to an increasing extent. It is evident from the statistics of Great Lakes traffic for 1925, compiled by the bureau of research of the United States Shipping Board. The tonnage, which ran to as high as 4,400,000 tons in previous years, dropped to less than 2,500,000 in 1925.

These figures being based on the receipts at American ports, indicate that the grain, moving through Buffalo, Erie, Toledo, or Fairport, N. Y., is moving by the Canadian ports of Parry Sound, Port McNicoll or Depot Harbor and thence east via the Canadian National.

This road, in turn, handles the grain eastward to Canadian tidewater ports for export. A reason for the diversion of grain to the Canadian railroads is the differential rates established by the Canada Atlantic Transport Line, a lake line owned by the National Railways. By offering these cheap rates by water, and operating the line at a deficit, it acquires a volume of rail traffic for movement eastward which presumably offsets the operating loss incurred by the steamship line with feeds the railroad.

The total foreign tonnage handled over the lakes in 1925, which means the interchange with Canadian ports, amounted to 11,311,000 tons, a reduction of 1,800,000 from the previous year, or almost exactly equivalent to the reduced grain traffic. The lakes tonnage represents approximately 12 1/2 per cent of the total foreign trade of the United States.

Interchangeable Steamship Tickets

Transpacific tickets reading by way of the Canadian Pacific, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (now consolidated with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha under the latter name) and the American Oriental Mail Line (now a component part of the Dollar Steamship Lines) are interchangeable, the Canadian Pacific announces. This applies to first class tickets only, at all ports.

Intercontinental Situation

Despite the efforts of the ship operators in the United States intercontinental trade to keep their disagreements secret, it becomes increasingly evident from various sources that opinion is tending to the view that rate regulation is desirable. Some ship operators oppose the placing of the lines under jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission on the grounds that the latter, having long been associated with railroad work, would be inclined to favor the railroad and to the detriment of the water competition.

Even these operators, however, favor some kind of a regulatory body to fix water freight rates. At present, with recent declines in rates by some lines, canned goods are handled as low as 30 cents a 100 pounds between New York and the coast. The rate is \$1.30 on lots of 50,000 and \$1.45 on minimums of 40,000 pounds. With such a disparity, it is obvious the railroads get almost no waterfront business, while it is also a reasonable assumption that the steamship lines, because of the rate-fixing wars which have ensued since low water rates are not making any profit on the traffic.

Coal-Loading Record

The Erie Bay coal pier at Baltimore loaded its own world's record, ton, Chertab, White Star, Southampton, April 22.

was expended in the prairie provinces to carry on the work begun in that small school half a century previously. These provinces are justly proud of the progress made by their three growing universities, whose combined enrollment is now nearly 6000 students. Their elementary and secondary schools number over 11,000, and take care of almost 500,000 pupils.

At the beginning of this period there were no railroads, and the only roads were Red River cart trails between widely separated fur trading posts. Today over 15,000 miles of steam railways and more than 260,000 miles of roads take care of communications on the prairies.

Although not classed as manufacturing provinces, the capital investment in their manufactures is almost \$200,000,000, and the gross value of manufactured products around \$240,000,000. As might be expected the main industries are closely allied to agriculture, being milling, packing and dairying.

Growth of Cities

Urban growth can be realized only by those who knew the West 20 or more years ago, and are in touch with her townships and cities. In 1871 the population of Winnipeg was 241, in 1921 it was 179,000. Regina has grown from a city of 2249 in 1901 to 34,432 in 1921, and Edmonton from 4176 to 58,321 in the same period. Thriving towns and villages are to be found in what was virgin territory 20 years ago.

In step with this growth along educational, social, industrial, manufacturing, transportation and urban lines and making it possible, has been an agricultural development which has, in a few short years, made Canada the greatest exporter of wheat in the world. In 1901 her western wheat crop was 17,000,000 bushels; latest estimates place her 1925 crop at 450,000,000 bushels.

Production of creamery butter is growing steadily in the Prairie Provinces, being 39,500,000 pounds in 1923, 47,700,000 pounds in 1924, and 49,109,000 pounds in 1925, and today they are furnishing a large proportion of our export supply, though creamery butter production is much larger in Ontario and Quebec, the large urban population of these two provinces consumes most of their output. The number of cattle, hogs and bacon hogs are increasing, and there has been a steady advance in the quality of all these products.

Future Achievements Foreseen

Further achievements will easily outstrip past records as western development is but at the beginning of things. C. M. Schwab, the steel magnate, is a tale of Andrew Carnegie, which illustrates how easy it is, for even a farseeing man, to underestimate progress. When the new Edgar Thompson rolling mills, near Pittsburgh, were approaching completion, Mr. Schwab remarked to Mr. Carnegie that their capacity would be 1000 tons of rails a day. Mr. Carnegie replied that he was foolish enough to agree to the expenditure of the money necessary for the plant, but he insisted that Mr. Schwab never tell anyone that the country was likely to require 1000 tons of rails a day. Mr. Schwab says he has seen the country take 20,000 tons a day, and even then the mills were insufficient to fulfill the demand.

The people of the old world look back to the splendid days that are past, and the West, though a young country, has some splendid achievements to her credit. Her people, however, must look forward to the best pages of her history before to future years.

E. H. A.

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SAN FRANCISCO—Sales representative with years practical selling experience, highly educated, absolutely reliable, conversational, speaks 3 languages, well acquainted with conditions on Pacific Coast; western sales representative past 8 years of large eastern concern; looking for other connection; only legitimate lines of proven merit considered; can furnish best references. Box 8124, The Christian Science Monitor, 925 Market St.

SERVICE BUREAU
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Home Finding Service—Houses, apartments for rent; write to us; THE ANCHORAGE, 907 Franklin Blvd., Eugene, Ore.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES
FOR SALE—Unusual rustic tea house, located on beautiful waterway, near U. S. O. campus; will accommodate 200 guests; hall for dancing and banquets; full information on request. THE ANCHORAGE, 907 Franklin Blvd., Eugene, Ore.

FURNISHED
summer cottage at St. Andrews, N. B., for sale, cheap; cottage, which is not to rent, is situated on 2 acres of land, including swimming pool, tennis court, garage, etc. Call Centre Newton 0060, Newton, Mass.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET
TO LET—Exceptionally attractive Cape Cod Colonial, nine rooms, bath; all improvements including electric, central heating, swimming pool, tennis court, garage, etc. Call Centre Newton 0060, Newton, Mass.

SUMMER PROPERTY
ESTATE on 10 acres, beautifully located in New Hampshire hills, 400 feet on lake frontage; two dwellings, open fireplace, swimming pool, tennis court, garage, etc. Call Centre Newton 0060, Newton, Mass.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Business lady desires to share furnished apartment, in East Avon, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED
BAHAMAS, WEST INDIES, 1000 ISLAND. Parished furnished house, convenient to 4 minutes across harbor from Nassau; ideal for winter or summer residence. JOSEPH WOODS, Box 685, Nassau, Bahamas.

OFFICES TO LET
N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, 200 W. 10th St., Apt. 2—C. A. Pratt, 200 W. 10th St., Apt. 2, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET
BROOKLINE, MASS., 1074 Beacon Street—Large, pleasant room, very desirable location. Tel. Ashmun 8075.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Two pleasant furnished rooms, near car line. Phone N. E. 2830.

NEW YORK CITY, 400 Riverside Drive—Attractive room, private bath; reasonable. Call Cathedral 7967, Apt. 6-D.

N. Y. C., 29 W. 40th—Attractive, sunny, excellent location; business women; hot, cold water. COBBS, Circle 9435.

NEW YORK CITY, 24 West 40th St.—Attractive light room with use of living room, kitchenette. Bryant 8025.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Large room in private home, 10 minutes' walk from heart of city. Mrs. C. C. MARSHALL, 621 West Onondaga St., Warren 0771.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION
PHILADELPHIA, 3010 22nd Street—Board for ladies, including and care in well appointed private home. Maternity license. Phone Tings 4439-W.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED
BOY 21 will pay for opportunity to work and live on farm; house must have modern improvements. 728 N. West 26th, New York City.

"Then drop in on a few real estate dealers and see their plans."
"Oh, John," she cried.
"And then," concluded the wise young man, "after we've had all the fun out of it, we can lease a small apartment and put our money into a nice new car."

"My neighbor struck a ledge of rock in excavating for a cellar."
"Yes, his lot certainly is a hard one."

HAVANA HOUSE GETS NEW SUGAR MEASURE
HAVANA, April 22 (AP)—A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives which would authorize President Machado to set a date for commencement of cane cutting and provide penalties of \$5 for each sack of sugar produced by a mill in excess of the growers' plan of 90 per cent production this year. A fine of \$2000 would be imposed on a mill commencing operations before the date set by the President.

Revenue derived from the fines would be applied to road construction.

"Suppose," began the wise young bridegroom, "that we get a lumber firm's figures on bungalows."
"Yes," she sighed rapturously.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE
For Sale at Great Sacrifice
Country Estate in Bernardsville, N. J.
One hour from New York—1,000 feet elevation
Comprising beautiful house and 55 acres.

Large hall, living room, music room, dining room, billiard room, den, 11 master bedrooms, 7 master baths, 10 servants' rooms, formal garden, rose garden, Italian vegetable garden, gardener's cottage, tennis court, beautiful woods and brook, swimming pool, excellent water supply, greenhouse, garage, stable.

MRS. W. S. PYLE
18 East 57th Street, New York City. Plaza 2553

"A lot means a home
A home means a lot"

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street, Boston
FOR RENT OR FOR SALE
YONKERS, N. Y.—For rent, furnished, for summer; also for sale, attractive home, stone and shingle; all conveniences; 12 rooms, 3 baths, veranda; 2-car garage; in residential section; very accessible to city and country. For purchase, MRS. CARRIE L. QUENCER, Hillcrest Ave., Park Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR SALE
DESIRABLE LOT—Near Country Life Station. Inquire of Owner as to terms. Phone 215. BERTHA D. GIER, Hempstead, L. I.

NEW TOWN CENTER, MASS.
Residence of 12 rooms, 3 baths; beautifully finished interior; 4-car garage; more than one-half acre ground; lot and shade trees. Call Centre Newton 0060.

FOR SALE—Single house, 9 rooms, bath, electric light, central heating, condition, lot 821310 feet, centrally located in Waltham, Mass., 148 Crescent St.; inquire on premises.

ATTRACTIVE sunny summer home, 9-room house, sun porch, bath, fireplace, hot water heat, all improvements. In SEVERANCE, Claremont, N. H. Phone 628.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET
CANADA, Pres Qu'Appelle, Ont.—Cottages to rent by season or month. MRS. CHAPMAN, 57 South Washington St., Rochester, N. Y.

FURNISHED
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"Yes," she sighed rapturously.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

MARYLAND

Baltimore
N. HESS' SONS
Shoes for the Family
8 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore

NEW YORK

Albany
Spring Has Come at Perkins Silk Shop
ALBANY, N. Y.

Fashion's Latest Creations in Domestic and Imported New Fabrics
have just arrived and are all being included in the Big Removal Sale now going on. Amazingly low prices prevail.

Plain and Striped Tommy Tuckers, an everlast gingham, regularly 50c a yard, now 35c.

Darbrook Crepe de Chine Multi-colored stripe, 32 inches wide. Regular \$3.25, now \$2.50.

Printed Georgette, Geometrical and Floral Patterns. Regular \$2.50 a yard, now \$1.75.

Mail orders receive our usual prompt attention during this sale.

PERKINS SILK SHOP
128 State Street
First and Foremost Silk Shop Est. 1908

"Something Better" in Children's Shoes
at No Higher Cost

Griffin's Shoe Shop
115 STATE STREET

Boyce & Milwain
66-68 State Street

are showing an exclusive line of Men's Furnishings, including Shirts and Neckwear for Spring.

Year Round Printed Zephyr
the fabric of countless uses for your children and the children's, for dresses, pillow tops, aprons, table covers, lamp shades, etc. 32 inches wide, 49 cents a yard.

Should the color run or fade, we will refund the cost of both materials and making.

HEWETT'S SILK SHOP
82 North Pearl Street

Donker
"Our Business Is Growing"
Flowers Telegraphed to All Parts of the World

40-42 Maiden Lane

Wedding Invitations
AT
KATTREIN'S
45 MAIDEN LANE

STATIONERY GIFTS
ROSSELL P. FLOWER
RETAIL DEALER
Anthracite COAL Bituminous

44 De Witt Street Tel. Main 2220

WATCHES CLOCKS SILVERWARE
The Hall Mark Jeweler
FREDERICK P. D. JENNINGS
115 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

THE TUCKER-SMITH AGENCY, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLEN M. SMITH

GENERAL INSURANCE
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle St.
Phone Main 6471

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires Puroil Gas Tintless Oil
Storage, Accessories, Washing
251 Hudson Ave. Tel. Main 4884

COAL
Mason's Building Supplies
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
123 Water St., Albany, N. Y. Main 998

ALBANY'S UNIQUE TEA ROOM
The Green Parrot
Chapel St., Next to Capitol Theater
Open 11:30 to 8 o'clock

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NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave., Tel. California 2706

LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace, Tel. Gerrard 6422
PARIS
56, Faubourg St. Honor, Tel. Elysée 01-09

FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta, Tel. 8406
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox St., Tel. Rittenhouse 9186

CHICAGO
1458 McCormick Bldg., Tel. Wabash 7182
1083 Union Trust Bldg., Tel. Cherry 3000

DETROIT
485 Book Bldg., Tel. Cadillac 5035
705 Commerce Bldg., Tel. Detroit 6272

SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St., Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
620 Van Nuys Bldg., Tel. Faber 2980

SEATTLE
708 Empire Bldg., Tel. Main 3904
1022 N. W. Bank Bldg., Tel. Main 0430

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NEW YORK

Albany (Continued)
Grace & Merit
21 North Pearl Street
announce a
Spring Showing
of
Frocks, Dresses, Suits

Attractive coloring. Designs that are different. Unexpectedly low in cost.

Albany Millinery
Tut Entire Floor Exclusively Devoted to Millinery

Grace & Merit
21 N. Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

MUHLFELDER'S, Inc.
55 North Pearl Street

Now showing a complete collection of new

Spring Millinery
DRESSES—SHOES—ACCESSORIES

The New Home of Cousins Shoes
32 North Pearl Street After May 1st

Until then our removal sale offers Extraordinary Values at 9-11 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

Cottrell and Leonard
472 Broadway, Albany

Men's Suits and Topcoats Custom Tailored \$35 to \$85

Electrical Fixtures and Household Appliances
Authorized Agent for E. N. Riddle, C. E. Rogers

Laundering, Dry-cleaning, Washing Machine Hoover Suction Sweeper C. J. BERNHARDT, Inc.

80 Maiden Lane

ALLING RUBBER COMPANY
451 BROADWAY

If it is made of Rubber we have it. Rubber Footwear for the entire family.

HARVEY A. DWIGHT
Mason's Building Supplies and Stone Tiles

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Binghamton
MINNA T. CLARK
20 Arthur Street, Telephone 6046

Oil Shampooing a Specialty. Hair Dressing and Water Waving. Convenient Appointments.

MARY MEDD, INC.
66 Chenango Street Telephone 1313

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

NEW YORK

Jamestown
(Continued)
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Pure Food Products
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Imported and Domestic Delicacies

The Donelson Grocery Co.
29 East Third Street Phone 323

NELSON'S STORE
of SPECIALTY SHOPS
Women's and Misses Ready-to-Wear
Silks, Wash Goods, Linens and
Accessories
THE M. R. NELSON
DRY GOODS COMPANY
106-108-110 East 2nd St., Jamestown, N. Y.
The Store That Gives Most of the Best
for the Least

ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW CO.
Jamestown's
Big
Department
Store
Entire Building
114-116-118-120 West Third Street

Linquist Electric Co.
"The Electric Shop"
209 Main Street, Jamestown, N. Y.
Sole Agents for Thor Electric Washing
and Ironing Machines

A. B. MANLEY
Insurance plus Service
300 Wellman Building
West Third Street

Kenmore

Mrs. Minnie T. Lathbury
HAIR SHOPPE
Hairdressing in All Its Branches
1311 E. Kenmore Ave. Riverside 2468

JOHNSON & SON
Expert Dry Cleaners
2674 Delaware Ave. Riv. 1539

"Try NEUSTADTER First"
Dry Goods, Men's and Boys' Furnishings
Rubbers, Arctics.
2786 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2245

Better Meats
HARRY J. GALLE
12 Markets
Delaware Ave. at La Salle Riv. 1702

IRWIN'S GROCERY
For Your Daily Grocery Needs
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
We Deliver
2792 Delaware Ave. Riv. 3253

The MOORE HAT SHOPPE
Millinery—Dresses—Hosiery
2821 Delaware Ave.

GEORGE J. SCHLEHR
Jeweler and Gift Shoppe
Expert Watch Repairing
Cresting Cards
2810 Delaware Ave. Riv. 2480

E. R. ASHBERY
Nash and Ajax
Sales and Service
2905 Delaware Ave. Riverside 3204

EBLING HARDWARE
and PLUMBING CO., Inc.
The Complete Hardware Store
2840-42 Delaware Ave. Riv. 3500-3501

HARRISON H. BURY
KENMORE'S PIONEER
FURNITURE HOUSE
2826 Delaware Avenue Riv. 2292

SPEIDEL'S BAKERY
2906 Delaware Avenue
Pure Baked Goods
Fresh Daily

HAMILTON & CLARK, INC.
A Good Place to Buy Furniture
2888 Delaware Ave. Riverside 1361
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE

LONG ISLAND
Far Rockaway
Say it with Flowers

DALSIMER, Florist
1950 Mott Avenue, Far Rockaway
Telephone 9706 F. R.

Hempstead
The Home of
Hart Schaffner Marx Clothes
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
MALLORY HATS
29 Main Street, Hempstead

FOR SALE
Wood in fireplace lengths at
18 dollars per cord
Phone 285 Hemp. or 341 Garden City
Jack Geer Roger Whitman

OSCAR HOFFMAN
Delicatessen and Grocery
45 Main St., Hempstead, L. I.

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FOR SALE
Up-to-the-Minute Homes
Construction Guaranteed
Karelsen & Rockman, Inc.
Builders
Telephone 0022 Far Rockaway 3642 Far Rockaway

Richmond Hill
HENRY BAHRENBURG
Incorporated
Rich. Hill 4260-4261
115-13 Jamaica Ave. near 115th St.
QUALITY MEATS

Woodmere
Telephone 6548 Cedarhurst
WOODMERE FISH MARKET
A. S. WICKER
Broadway and Franklin Place
Woodmere, L. I.

NEW YORK

LONG ISLAND
Woodmere
(Continued)
Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE

5 Irving Place Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

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I. MILLER'S
CARMELITA
In Tan Calf and Patent Colt Cuban
Heel. Walking Pump. AAA to C width.
A. T. RICE & CO.
Oak. 5525 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Phones: Oakwood 9123-29

KAPLAN'S MARKET
A. KAPLAN, Prop.
53 South Fourth Ave. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VERNON
Telephone Oakwood 9089
HAND LAUNDRY, Inc.
15 West Third Street
Laundry work, all descriptions. Prices
consistent with work produced and service
rendered.

A. LAURICELLA & SONS
High Grade
Groceries, Fruits and
Vegetables
53 So. 4th Ave. Tel. Oak. 9125, 9139

The Progressive Valet
Repairing—Cleaning—Dyeing
113 Prospect Avenue
Phones Oakwood 9209-9201

The Acme Painting Co.
HEDLEY SEVALDEN, Prop.
327 So. Fifth Ave. Tel. Oak. 8162

MME. E. BLAND
For Style, Quality, Service, Cloaks
and Gowns
29 South 4th Avenue

EDNA-LEE PICKETT
Teacher of Piano and Theory
Studio—Masonic Temple
Res. Phone—Hillcrest 5134-M.

EGGERT & AGINS
Jewelers
Fine watch repairing. Jewelry remodeled
17 So. 4th Ave. Phone Oakwood 9181

CLARE BELLE
Week Days
Lunches 40c. Dinners \$1.00
Sunday Dinner \$1.25
23 Cottage Ave. Phone H. C. 1326

FITZGIBBON'S
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Local and Long Distance Moving
Packing, Crating and Shipping
45 South 4th Avenue, Phone Oak. 8577

The MOUNT VERNON TRUST
COMPANY
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Resources over \$10,000,000.00
Invites Your Banking Business

MISS MARIE SCHEIER
Permanent Waving Shampooing
Manicuring
12 East First St. Tel. Oakwood 9639

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Universal Cleaners and Dyers
48 East Third Street
BEN SCHILDER, Proprietor
Phone Oakwood 6351

WALTER F. OZMON
Plumbing Contractor
9 East Second St. Tel. Oakland 6666

WESTCHESTER
FURNITURE HOUSE
ERNEST BALZANO, Prop.
44 W. Third St. Phone Oak. 9013

MOUNT VERNON
Attractive home for sale or rent—conveniently
located in restricted section of Council
R. R. RAGGETT, Realtor
16-18 E. 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

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BUTTER and EGGS
157 So. Fourth Ave. Tel. Oak. 8631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied

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P. A. Murray Agency, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
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Mrs. Leonor Abbott Burger
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N. R. 4551

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REALTOR
Insurance—Mortgage Loans
490-2 Main Street Phone 3071
Investment Property Acreage

FRANKLIN CARS
BLAKE MOTOR CAR CO.
715 Main St., New Rochelle
Ask for MR. BETTEN

New York City
Daily Freight Service Between New
York City and Southern New England
The Hegeman Transfer
and
Lighterage Terminal, Inc.
375 Washington St., New York City

Cards—Pictures—Framing
UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT
THE MOTTO SHOP
141 Cedar Street Rector 3719

Boulevard Hand Laundry
We desire to serve you
Do your work—Place the critical
Prompt Call and Delivery
307 West 95th St. Tel. Trafalgar 3470

STONE 1695
TEMPLE BARBER SHOP
40 Temple Building
Corner Franklin and North Sts.
FRED FRANK JACOB SCHULZ

NEW YORK CITY
The ARTHUR
SIGN SYSTEM
Signs of Every Kind
188 Washington Street
Phone Cortlandt 4514
Academy 2292 Established 1910

MME. ESTELLE
922 Amsterdam Ave. bet. 105-106th St.
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Dry Cleaning—Fancy Dyeing
Out of Town Patronage Solicited
Full Line of Jewelry Novelties

WATSON & CO.
Est. 1897
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2830

Brooklyn
Phone Buckminster 4040
W. GARTNER
European Expert, formerly with
C. A. Miller, New York
The Best and Latest Needle
Permanent Wave with a
Finishing Set Like Marcel
Wave. (Pinger Wave).
Price \$15.00
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Ideal Cleaners & Dyers
We Clean, Press, Dye, Alter
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WESTCHESTER
FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Dine at
THE CUSTER ARMS
671 Pelham Ave. Luncheon 12-2
Club Breakfast 7:30-9:30
Dinner 6-7:30
Sunday Dinner 1-5:30 Supper 6-7
Special arrangements for private parties
Orders taken for Cakes, Salads and Sandwiches

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Spring Frocks and Sport Hats
Bronxville, N. Y.

Studio Arcade
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2543 Webster Ave.
near Fordham Rd.
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N. Y.

We Wish to Express Appreciation for the
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Carpenters and Builders
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Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Phone Bronxville 3251
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GEORGE ILSE, Proprietor
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M. KALISH
Tailor & Valet
Cleaners and Dyers
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Tel. 3589-4 Est. 1907

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THE BRONXVILLE TAILOR
Ladies Tailoring a Specialty
Cleaning, Pressing, Dyeing and Finishing
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THE SHOP CONVENIENT
311 5th Avenue, No. Pelham
MAY L. TAYLOR
Articles for men, women and children—
Stockings, Neckwear, Underwear, Notions.
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B. Subitzky
House Furnishings, Paints,
Hardware, Sporting Goods
129 Fifth Avenue Phone Pel. 1647
You may have your Permanent Wave
in Pelham this year.
Expert Workmanship! Reasonable Prices
THE VANITY SHOP
Brook Building Tel. Pelham 6201

MARION SHOP
151 Fifth Avenue Open Evenings
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Rochester
The Van Ingen
Coal Company
COAL
and
COKE
Glen. 245 170 Lyall Avenue

McClough
SPORTING GOODS
East Ave.
355
Sporting Goods
Golf—Baseball—Tennis
Special Discount to Schools and Teams
Name your game and we equip you for it

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PROVIDES
PROTECTION
Stone 1651 539 Granite Bldg.

Our new Wall Papers are here. We
invite your inspection as to quality,
style and price. 400 patterns shown
on panels as they would look on your
wall. Your selection before the rush
period would prove beneficial to you.

DUFFY POWERS CO.
F. E. WILLIAMS, Manager
Quality at Low Cost
HARRIS
CHEVROLET
CORP.
55 PLYMOUTH AVENUE N.
FLOWERS
for Weddings, Graduations and
All Other Occasions
ROCHESTER FLORAL CO.
24 FRANKLIN STREET

NEW YORK CITY
Daily Freight Service Between New
York City and Southern New England
The Hegeman Transfer
and
Lighterage Terminal, Inc.
375 Washington St., New York City

Cards—Pictures—Framing
UNUSUAL—DIFFERENT
THE MOTTO SHOP
141 Cedar Street Rector 3719

Boulevard Hand Laundry
We desire to serve you
Do your work—Place the critical
Prompt Call and Delivery
307 West 95th St. Tel. Trafalgar 3470

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40 Temple Building
Corner Franklin and North Sts.
FRED FRANK JACOB SCHULZ

NEW YORK CITY
The ARTHUR
SIGN SYSTEM
Signs of Every Kind
188 Washington Street
Phone Cortlandt 4514
Academy 2292 Established 1910

MME. ESTELLE
922 Amsterdam Ave. bet. 105-106th St.
New York
Dry Cleaning—Fancy Dyeing
Out of Town Patronage Solicited
Full Line of Jewelry Novelties

WATSON & CO.
Est. 1897
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
3 MAIDEN LANE Cortlandt 2830

Brooklyn
Phone Buckminster 4040
W. GARTNER
European Expert, formerly with
C. A. Miller, New York
The Best and Latest Needle
Permanent Wave with a
Finishing Set Like Marcel
Wave. (Pinger Wave).
Price \$15.00
1821 Church Ave. bet. R. M. T.
Church Ave. Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ideal Cleaners & Dyers
We Clean, Press, Dye, Alter
and Repair Everything
521 Nostrand Ave. Lafayette 6920

Bronxville
WESTCHESTER
FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Dine at
THE CUSTER ARMS
671 Pelham Ave. Luncheon 12-2
Club Breakfast 7:30-9:30
Dinner 6-7:30
Sunday Dinner 1-5:30 Supper 6-7
Special arrangements for private parties
Orders taken for Cakes, Salads and Sandwiches

ERNESTINE HOUSE
77 Pondfield Road
Spring Frocks and Sport Hats
Bronxville, N. Y.

Studio Arcade
Bronxville, N. Y. Tel. 2466
2543 Webster Ave.
near Fordham Rd.
CANDIES OF QUALITY
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464 Highland Ave. Tel. Oakwood 7058
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Phone Bronxville 3251
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EDITORIALS

An interesting constitutional situation has recently arisen in New South Wales. In May of last year a Labor Government came into power under J. T. Lang as Premier. It had only the very narrow majority of two in the Legislative Assembly numbering ninety members, and was in a considerable minority in the Legislative Council, a body kept up to strength by nomination and numbering about seventy-five. None the less it proceeded to introduce and carry through the Legislative Assembly some very drastic legislation. Its acts included a law to make compulsory the forty-four-hour week for labor, a law giving compulsory preference to trade unionists and debarring a workman from obtaining employment unless he join the union prescribed for him by the Government, and a law depriving the railway and tramway employees who had remained loyal to the State during the strike of 1917 of the seniority they had then gained.

An Australian Problem

The opponents of the new Ministry alleged that only one of these proposals had figured in the program submitted by the Premier to the electorate, the forty-four-hour week. They also alleged that Mr. Lang during the election had asked the electorate only to consider the policy he had outlined, and had stated that if he was returned to power he would carry out that program, "No more and no less." Accordingly the Legislative Council, on which the opponents of the Ministry had a majority, when confronted with these laws for its assent, proceeded to reject them, as they had a constitutional right to do.

It was at this point that the constitutional crisis arose. Under the British Constitutional system the official head of the State is a Governor, appointed by the British Government with the consent of the Australian authorities, who discharges exactly the same kind of functions as are discharged by the King in Great Britain. That is to say, except in certain eventualities, he is the formal head, mainly charged with ceremonial and social duties, who has to act on the advice of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet in those hands the executive power rests. In the last resort, however, he has certain important political responsibilities, for on the fall of a Ministry he has the duty of deciding which Parliamentary leader shall first be invited to try and form a new Ministry, and where he considers that the action of a Ministry is unconstitutional he can refuse to give his assent to proposed acts, a privilege which means that they can carry them only after they have consulted the electorate about them.

In this case as soon as the Legislative Council had rejected the far-reaching proposals of the Labor Ministry as outlined above, the Premier formally asked the Governor to appoint twenty-five new members to the Legislative Council, all of them pledged Labor men, in order to create within it a majority favorable to its legislation. Mr. Lang also announced that it was his intention to use the majority so created to abolish the Legislative Council altogether. Instantly there was a tremendous outcry. On the one side the opposition said that it was utterly unconstitutional for any Ministry to try to force the Governor to transform the political character of the upper house by adding a third to its members, for if it was entitled to do this it meant that the power of the upper house to discharge its primary function of protecting the community against an arbitrary despotism by a temporary lower house majority would disappear.

It also urged that for a very small majority to try to overcome the opposition of the upper house to the passage of legislation which had never been laid before the people, and still more its opposition to the carrying through of so vast a constitutional change as the abolition of the Second Chamber without first obtaining the approval of the people, was utterly unconstitutional and wrong. The Government, on the other hand, stood firm on the ground that a nominated House had no right to prevent a Ministry elected by the people from governing as it thought fit, and that the Governor, being a Constitutional Governor, was bound to act upon the advice of his constitutional advisers.

After a long controversy, the Governor—apparently on the advice of London—gave way and decided that if the Ministry persisted in demanding the creation of twenty-five new members of the Legislative Council, he had no option but to agree, though he did so under protest. But when the Ministry submitted to the Legislative Council a bill for abolishing itself the Council rebelled and threw it out. There for the moment the controversy rests. There would seem to be little doubt that Mr. Lang's Ministry tried to press its powers much too far. But it would seem to be no less true that in these democratic days the only safeguard which can be erected against the abuse of power by a majority in a lower house is to make the upper house also representative of the popular vote.

Distinct and gratifying progress toward removal of causes of friction between Mexico and the United States was disclosed in the voluminous correspondence covering five months carried on between the two governments and just made public by mutual agreement in Washington. This discussion involved the application of Mexico's new petroleum and anti-alien laws to American nationals. There were ten notes in the exchanges and they contained many thousands of words. It may seem regrettable that it should require so much time and so many words to clear up the situation between the two neighboring nations, but with real progress attained toward amicable adjustment of their differences the time taken and the words used are far from wasted. Indeed, on the contrary, they are vastly better than years of war and millions of bullets that might otherwise have been expended.

More correspondence will probably be needed on minor points still in doubt, but the entirely

friendly tone and the reasonable attitude displayed thus far on both sides indicate that, with the vital elements of the discussion cleared up, ultimate peaceful settlement of the troublesome questions involved is in sight and will be enduring. The chief clarification accomplished in this correspondence is the agreement that title to oil lands acquired legally by American nationals before the adoption of the Mexican Constitution of 1917 shall be confirmed with fifty-year concessions that can be extended and will not be subject to retroactive effects of the Mexican nationalization of subsoil resources.

The regulations that are to govern the enforcement of the petroleum laws are yet to be received in Washington, but the correspondence just published contains oft-repeated assurances by the Mexican foreign office that these regulations will "conform to the principles of international law, justice and equity." Without doubt these assurances will be fulfilled, especially if the American Government and American citizens maintain their present policy of reasonableness and patience and do not commit or countenance acts that will tempt the Mexican authorities to change their attitude.

The negotiations between the two countries have reached a level of amity, forbearance and good will at which they should be kept with the utmost firmness by the Washington Administration. If this can be done, it will be impossible for Americans who have hoped to get the help of United States fleets and armies to protect and confirm "rights" improperly or fraudulently acquired to accomplish their purpose. It will mean the end forever of the exasperating, recurring "scare" over mythical Japanese concessions in Mexico and stop for all time the unfriendly and dangerous help so often given from the United States to the instigators of strife south of the Rio Grande. It will mean that the people of the United States will help rather than hinder Mexico in solving its problems of civilized progress that are more perplexing and difficult than it is possible for Americans to appreciate.

The millions of Mexicans, consisting chiefly of descendants of Toltecs, Mayas and Aztecs, with a liberal admixture of African and Asiatic racial elements, and with only two men in a hundred belonging to the white race, exploited as they were for 300 years by Spain, have been struggling since the Republic was established to climb out of the strange feudal system of society and government imposed by the Spanish conquerors and modified by the peculiar local conditions. The fact that they have made such progress as they have attained is the thing to cause wonder, and not the fact that they are "backward" now.

What they need from their more fortunate neighbors at the north is a plenitude of fairness, forbearance and understanding—not the imposition of more difficulties on top of those they already have to meet.

Assurance is felt by the proponents of plans to extend federal aid, in some form, to the agricultural industry in the United States that the announcement by President Coolidge that he is in favor of providing government loans to farmers' co-operative associations will make possible the passage, at the present session of Congress, of a relief measure along the line followed by the pending bill introduced by Representative Tinchin of Kansas. The proposed plan, it is explained, avoids the objectionable feature of price-fixing, and therefore the President, in endorsing it, has taken no attitude in conflict with his previously expressed views. He has not previously, so far as known, officially approved the plan of Government loans to co-operative associations, indirectly. It is said to be his understanding that these advances from an established revolving fund would be regularly returned as the needs were met, to be used again and again for similar purposes.

It is not certain, it seems, that this quite generous provision would entirely satisfy those farm organizations which have insisted upon what is referred to as "the equalization plan," the chief feature of which is that some board or commission, to be financed by the public, be set up to buy certain surplus crops and sell them abroad at prices less than those charged at home, distributing the loss on the produce sold abroad proportionately, each farmer who benefits by the completed operation paying his share.

It is explained by the "spokesman for the President" that the Chief Executive regards the proposal in the Tinchin Bill for the making of government loans to farmers' co-operatives for marketing purposes as a continuance of the policy followed by the War Finance Corporation during the last war. It is as reasonable, he believes, to make loans to organized farmers' co-operatives as to make loans to the railroads in time of financial and industrial stress.

However worthy the purpose of such a measure as that proposed, it is absolutely necessary that the acid test be applied to it. Without prejudice and without favoritism, it must be decided, before the policy is adopted and before it can be publicly approved, that an emergency exists. Unless the benefits which are expected to accrue from special aid or protection extended to even so important an industry as agriculture are to be shared, more than theoretically, by the people of the country generally, it would be difficult to defend the plan upon a logical basis. Does an actual emergency exist? Are the processes of co-operative marketing, which in this case clearly refer only to co-operative selling, to be applied for the benefit of both producers and consumers, or only for the benefit of the producers?

Fortunately, or unfortunately, it is indicated that the plan most desired contemplates the marketing of American surplus crops in foreign countries at prices lower than those charged to consumers in the home markets. The American consumer may feel it pertinent to inquire what proportion of the total yield of the farms, ranches, plantations, orchards, gardens and dairies is to be regarded as "surplus" if the purpose is to penalize him for buying in the home market while offering a premium to the customer in Europe, Canada, or South America. He has discovered, by present-day experience,

that it is possible for the producers or cornerers of farm produce, such as potatoes, to exact an unfair price in times of artificial shortage. Can it be claimed that any measure which, in fact or in theory, imposes a tax upon the consumer to provide funds which will enable the producer to create an artificial shortage in the natural supply would be just or equitable?

There is general agreement that the problem of the farmers is a serious and pressing one. But it may be that the millions of consumers who are not farmers, but who are the producers of other essential commodities, must still be convinced that an actual emergency in fact exists, sufficiently acute to justify a resort to remedies more or less paternalistic in their nature.

There need, necessarily, be no unanimity of opinion among those comprising the Rev. Dr. Cadman's audiences, visible and invisible, regarding his ability, or lack of ability, to expound knowledge undeveloped in answer to the various queries directed to him, to insure practically unanimous opinion regarding the impropriety of subjecting him to the inexcusable rudeness perpetuated recently by wearers of American military uniforms. If the flag which these impolite citizens profess to defend stands for one thing more than another, that thing is liberty—liberty of action within due bounds, and liberty of conscience without bounds. Conceding that the reverend gentleman referred to, although speaking from the platform of the Y. M. C. A. building where he has held meetings on Sunday afternoons for some years, was to all intents and purposes enjoying the traditional protection and privilege of the pulpit, there has been assured to him that freedom of speech which it ill befits even the most militant soldier to assail or question.

It is true, of course, that the speaker mentioned has invited all who choose to submit questions which they may desire him to answer in these particular meetings. But the manner of such interrogation has also been specifically indicated. The occasion is not one for open debate. Discussion pro and con would be, under the circumstances, as impossible and as futile as an open debate during a Sunday service upon the soundness or correctness of the theology of the preacher. Those who attend in response to the implied invitation are expected to listen and possess their souls with patience.

The persistent critics of Dr. Cadman who resorted to what at least may be termed unparliamentary practices, attempted to controvert the speaker's expressed views regarding the wisdom and propriety of maintaining the reserve officers' training camps and thereby "encouraging belief in violence as the final resort in international differences." The subject under discussion was "Disarmament and World Peace." Dr. Cadman, it is explained, declared that he was not "an out and out pacifist," but his address was, unquestionably, a direct attack upon the army reserve system and the introduction of military training in high schools, universities, and other institutions of learning.

But it is not the subject of his remarks, or even the manner of their delivery, that is to be considered. Even though he had declared himself an out and out pacifist he was entitled to that courteous hearing which a common regard for the proprieties accords to those of his cloth and station.

The propaganda of militarism is broadcast daily, in the press, on the air, in the schools, and in the camps. The privilege of free speech, free use of the postal service, and free use of public funds, is not denied by those who conscientiously proclaim the doctrines of peace and brotherhood. There seem to be two distinct and divergent efforts to direct public thought regarding peace and war. Politely these may be referred to as campaigns of education. The right of all who feel moved to preach or to teach in these different schools must remain unquestioned. If a great moral question is involved, it can be met and the problem solved only as the American people have found it possible to meet and solve their problems in the past.

Editorial Notes

Really, fairness almost demands that the movement being sponsored by the trades and labor council of Victoria, B. C., to secure the appointment of a crown defender in Canadian courts, as well as a crown prosecutor, should meet with success. This council, which represents all branches of organized labor, is planning to ask other Canadian labor organizations to support its demand that in serious cases poor prisoners shall be accorded the services of an experienced and able lawyer, instead of having to rely upon some young and inexperienced one appointed by the court in each individual case. At present, the labor body claims, indigent prisoners charged with serious offenses almost always are defended by an inexperienced lawyer, while one of the most skilled lawyers in the profession prosecutes them. The aim of the crown, it is contended, and justifiably, it would seem, should be to enforce strict justice, and not merely to secure convictions.

Good for the girls of today, and good for Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, national president of the Girl Scouts! For the latter has given it emphatically as her opinion, in St. Louis, in connection with the Girl Scouts national convention being held there, that the modern girl is headed the right way. In thus absolving her of the "flaming youth" charges which have frequently been made against her in the past, Miss Arnold declared that the modern girl has a wholeheartedness for wholesome, square and big-hearted things. And she lays the responsibility just where it belongs, when she asked the question, "What has become of the mothers and fathers?" a question which she answered in part: "We act as though the boy and girl were responsible for conditions today, when as a matter of fact we are all responsible together."

Museums as Modern Temples

By ALFRED C. BURRILL, Curator of the Missouri Resources Museum

The Missouri State Museum, like some others, has functions which are, in a way, giving to it the place of the ancient temples. The thought arose in considering the question, What is the white race doing to pass on to future ages the best of the present-day natural science, art, literature and history? To review the historical aspect first, it is well known that the ruler's palace, or a religious temple of old, was the center of culture—literature, art and primitive science. The best of this knowledge and of these historical high spots were built into temple structures or carved upon them.

These stone records of old surpass the records of today, both by reason of the enormous size of the sculptures, statues and interior frescoes (perhaps so bulky that conquering enemies might not be able to carry them off as booty), and by reason of the fact that, being reared on solid platforms, hills and massive walls, though they might crumble, they were too solid to disappear; and though they might be attacked with catapults and sappers, they would not be smashed up easily by hostile invaders. This was, of course, before the days of dynamite and modern guns.

Temples and palaces were at times interchangeable, or housed in one building plan. Where religious head and ruler centered in one individual, temple and palace were one, as in the cities of the ancient Mayas of Central America. These prove the chief remaining source of lore about them, and from their stone wall reliefs we read of their great men, wars, games, customs and historical deeds.

In contrast, American civilization makes records mostly perishable. Americans have been too busy pioneering. The houses no longer last a century; in fact, most of the present-day books and pamphlets will hardly last that long, where wood pulp paper is the base. If floods or dust storms should cover things over as they did many ancient centers of culture, the iron structures and much brick and cheap cement would disintegrate before the first thousand years had passed. Only a very few public buildings, statues and larger roadways would endure to 4000 years, as the work of the Egyptians and others has done, although, of course, the moisture in America would be partly responsible for their disintegration.

Because of this prospect that the present civilization will hardly leave much of worth behind it, it is a duty and not a mere luxury for the people to pay publicly for some of this enduring work. Missouri, through its Decoration Commission and Building Commission, has done well in its new State Capitol.

Only a few museums of arts and natural sciences, and fewer libraries in America, have tried to build nearly as well. More than any modern church or commercially constructed school or university building cluster, the so-called temples of learning, these big public buildings are serving for temples, such as anciently used, in which to display carvings, statues and art of the more costly and perfect types.

These are the records which future ages can find and treasure. Great public collections of those things not easily portrayed in stone should fill them, as it is hoped will be the case in the Missouri State Museum in the Capitol building. Many more bronze tablets, to take the place of destructible books, papers and pamphlets, should adorn them than is the case at present.

Could the Scriptures have been originally written in clay

tablets, as the Babylonians wrote their real estate and tax transactions, instead of being copied over and over by scribes, we would have had no particle of doubt about the original wording, and could proceed at once to the intended meaning in modern language. As it is, no one knows exactly what that meaning is in many instances, nor is any scholar likely to find out, since all of the New Testament texts with which comparison can be made are copies not much closer than 100 years from the time of Jesus of Nazareth. As for the Old Testament, we are still further away from the originals.

It is evident that the great mass of the books and papers of today cannot be constantly reprinted and reissued on cheap paper, and that only the gist of the best of them will be passed along. Shall we leave it to the future to select what is best out of the discard, or shall we preserve for ourselves that which we judge best? It is better that these great public buildings should be adorned as our temples, the great museums of record of our people, to show what they used and with what they worked. In this sense, stop-gap exhibits should be thrown out for more permanent interests, statues and concrete affairs.

It is this ideal toward which the Missouri Museum hopes to work, and to this end it is aiming to secure a lasting record of the Indian, Spaniard, Frenchman and the later colonizers, with their resources. Like the farmer, we prefer stone posts to wooden, as thereby a gain in permanence is made. So we have begun with mineral resources and Indian Stone Age exhibits in preference to perishable forest products and agricultural grains and crops.

Quality exhibits come slowly. New and better ideas than hitherto employed as to methods of display are being developed. What permanently compels the interest of the visitor is dimly guessed. The Missouri Museum is a process of long-continued efforts to gather the best. Minerals keep better than grain, as much expense is required to process fruit and fossilize grain. The value of these latter as a permanent show is, indeed, in doubt, due to changing crop fads.

Some do not know that the ancients also had museums of a kind. In the caverns under the hills of Malta Island, in the Mediterranean, the Knights of St. John (whence the Masonic Commandery of today) preserved certain things in artistic arrays. But more ancient than the Middle Ages, in the same caverns, even in porphyry with flint tools, Stone Age men, before or just after the Ice Age, put red ochre scrolls on the ceilings and carved huge stones and altars in phallic symbols. On the European mainland, in Spain and France, a little later—say 6000 to 20,000 B. C.—men drew wild animals on the walls and modeled clay images, which answered for their museums.

Likewise in America the Aztecs, in the early Middle Ages, built a great aviary wherein were kept all manner of American wild birds, requiring 300 attendants for their care. In a separate stone building or zoo were housed great numbers of snakes and wild animals, requiring many keepers, according to Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico."

One of the Greek authors tells of an emperor giving the whole army orders to collect every kind of creature for his museum.

Will Americans do better, and will they make what they do more lasting?

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Development and innovation is the cry now heard on all sides. The towns of Italy, large and small, are the prey of ambitious architects, who vie with one another in submitting to the local authorities schemes to modernize cities, plans of extensive improvements which are to turn Italy into the most modern country in the world. After Rome, Milan and Venice, to mention just a few of the most important towns of Italy to which attention has lately been drawn, comes the turn of Florence. A distinguished architect, Signor Coppede, proposed to construct an imposing structure in the very heart of Florence, with glass-covered streets, surrounded by an imposing arcade. The plan was warmly approved by the Municipal Council of Florence, and it was already decided to name this new "galleria" after Mussolini.

The scheme required the demolition of a few old uninteresting houses, which have no artistic value except for their moss-covered walls and old-fashioned balconies and windows, but this was sufficient to give rise to an outcry of protest. Gabriele d'Annunzio joined in at the right moment, and in a scathing letter to the editor of the Corriere della Sera, he described in a picturesque style his horror at the "terrible contamination which threatens Florence." He would never touch again the soil of Florence, d'Annunzio indignantly threatened, and he would not rest until the "shameful" project would be put aside.

The lyrical invective produced so great an impression that Signor Mussolini himself had to intervene in the curious dispute, and in an urgent telegram the Duce assured the poet that he would allow no vandal hands to pull down house or wall in the shadow of which Dante had walked.

The Roman Forum is continually yielding its treasures, and the latest addition to the Museum of the Capitol is a fragment of the Fasti Triumphales, which, together with the other fragment of the Fasti Consulares found about

two months ago in the courtyard of a private palace, helps us to clear up some uncertain points of ancient Roman history. The Fasti Triumphales contained a list in chronological order, of persons who had obtained a triumph, together with the name of the conquered people. The fragment now found contains indications of the triumphs of the consuls M. Aemilius and Mucius Scaevola for the victories over the Ligurians of 175 B. C. and of that of the pro-consul Appius Claudius for his victories in Spain a year later. In the Capitoline Museum there are preserved about forty fragments of the Fasti Triumphales discovered in the Roman Forum in 1546, on the exact spot where they were originally engraved on the outer wall of the Regia, the official residence of the Pontifex Maximus. The possession of the latest fragment is important because it definitely confirms the accuracy of the conjecture which, on account of the loss of Livy's books dealing with that period of Roman history, had been made as regards the names of the consuls that governed at that time.

A film which is attracting thousands of spectators is now being shown in the picture theaters of Italy. It is just a review of the various activities of Signor Mussolini as head of the Government, as minister of the fighting services and as chief of the Fascist Party. The Italian Premier is first presented in his study room at the Foreign Office (the Palazzo Chigi) and is seen in the act of signing a trade agreement with the representatives of a great power. He is then shown reviewing the garrison of Rome, inspecting sailors on board a battleship, testing a new hydroplane, driving his own car and taking his daily ride in the Borghese gardens. Signor Mussolini is at his best when he is in the midst of his faithful Black Shirts, and here his energetic gesture and his ready smile show that he is in congenial surroundings. Throughout the entire showing the spectators stand up, owing to the continuous playing of Fascist songs.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Let the People Decide on Peace or War

In view of the acknowledged importance of the problem of the prevention of war or the minimizing of its possibility, the following communication from a diplomatic attaché at Washington is presented as of more than usual interest and value. The writer has given much study to the subject and is well qualified to discuss it. No responsibility, however, is assumed for the views expressed, and they are submitted merely as a basis for discussion and in no way as an expression of the attitude of the paper.

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: The Great War has strengthened the world-wide feeling that war ought to be restricted and, if possible, ultimately outlawed.

The League of Nations and the subsequent treaties adopted or discussed were intended to promote this idea. The last years have proved, however, that the gap between the conditions as existing before the World War and the realization of the durable peace ideal is too wide to be filled at once.

Prominent men have put forward the question whether the decision on a declaration of war ought not to be given to the peoples of the nations themselves. Under the actual circumstances, however, no single country could undertake to give, by national legislation, to the people the ultimate decision on peace or war. It is clear that such a unilateral provision would unavoidably create a very undesirable and dangerous situation for the country concerned whenever it was engaged in a controversy with a nation which had not inserted in its national legislation a similar stipulation.

The only way to overcome this drawback seems, therefore, to be by an international agreement covering such an arrangement which would put all the contracting powers on the same footing in this respect. This treaty, moreover, should neither interfere with the present negotiations concerning international questions now being discussed nor tend to bring about a solution of these problems. The main requirements in such a treaty are six in number.

1. The agreement, as mentioned above, could, first of all, obligate the members of the family of nations to insert in their constitutions or legislative systems a provision according to which no war should be declared by any nation except by nation-wide and secret referendum vote of the entire adult citizenship of both sexes.

2. The agreement should clearly and explicitly define conditions under which resort should be had to a referendum, as, for instance, if there should be a rupture of diplomatic relations or the delivery of an ultimatum.

3. In order to avoid the condition where a country, by holding an earlier ballot, could upset international tranquility, clauses could be included requiring a period of delay during which no referendum could take place.

4. Contracting powers could undertake to provide by national law that neither the civil nor the military authorities could prosecute anyone who had refused, previous to the referendum, to comply with a mobilization order or to partake in any other act of war.

5. Distinction should be made between a mobilization with an international tendency and a mobilization for internal reasons, and it need hardly be mentioned that an international agreement should not act as a restriction upon mobilization for a maintenance of internal order. (In this connection it should be agreed that notice should be given to some duly constituted and properly qualified international bureau in case of any mobilization, whether general or partial, for internal reasons.)

6. The powers should obligate themselves to provide by national law that no legal procedure could be taken against anyone who has refused to comply with a mobilization order which had not been reported as provided in paragraph 5.

An agreement such as the one roughly sketched in the preceding six paragraphs would, on the one hand, not interfere in the least with any future endeavor to promote durable international peace by means of other machinery, while at the same time it would tend to curtail the danger of war by giving the decision on issues of peace or war to those who must fight the battles and make sacrifices.

Washington, D. C.

DIPLomatist

Progress in Mexican Affairs

involved the application of Mexico's new petroleum and anti-alien laws to American nationals. There were ten notes in the exchanges and they contained many thousands of words. It may seem regrettable that it should require so much time and so many words to clear up the situation between the two neighboring nations, but with real progress attained toward amicable adjustment of their differences the time taken and the words used are far from wasted. Indeed, on the contrary, they are vastly better than years of war and millions of bullets that might otherwise have been expended.